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FOREIGN TRADE

Vol. VIII OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 4, 1950 No. 201

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Foreign Trade is published weekly. The annual subscription is *One Dollar* for delivery in Canada and *$3.50* for delivery abroad. A limited number of single copies is available for ten cents a copy. All the subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Published by Authority of

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FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 4, 1950

Published Weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—Cargo from the British West Indies being unloaded in Montreal from the M.V. Canadian Cruiser, one of the vessels operated by the Canadian National Steamships between Canada and the Caribbean in accordance with terms of the trade agreement of 1925, under which this country undertook to provide a regular service between Canada and the British West Indies. Announcement was made this week of a trade liberalization plan, whereby markets of the British West Indies will be made more readily accessible to Canadian exporters, the sale of whose products has been severely curtailed by the shortage of dollars in the Caribbean colonies. Details of this plan are set forth in an article on page 750 of this issue of Foreign Trade.

Photo by Canadian National Steamships.

Price 10 cents

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Scheme is Evolved to Stimulate Canadian Sales in West Indies

Trade Liberalization Plan, which will take effect on January 1, 1951, will provide exporters with greater access to markets of the British West Indies on a competitive basis—Import licences will be provided for set percentages of trade by individual exporters during base period.

(Editor's Note—Chart and tables of statistics, illustrating Canadian trade with the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras are reproduced on pages 774 and 775 of this issue of *Foreign Trade*.)

CANADA and the United Kingdom have evolved a trade liberalization plan to assist many Canadian exporters whose sales to markets in the British West Indies have been drastically curtailed of recent date, as a result of the dollar conservation policy of the sterling area. The announcement of this program, which will go into effect on January 1, 1951, marks the successful conclusion of discussions with the United Kingdom authorities and the colonial governments, in consultation with the United States.

The new import plan will ensure that Canadian exporters obtain import licences in the British West Indies for either 50 per cent or 33⅓ per cent of their average exports to the individual colonies during the base period 1946-47-48. The percentage will depend on the commodities involved.

Canadian sales to the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras during the base period reached a very high level, and the essential purpose of the plan is to provide Canadian exporters with an opportunity for recovering a portion of the export trade enjoyed at that time. However, the plan does not guarantee a market, since the Canadian exporter must first find a willing buyer for his product. Neither does it impose a ceiling, since those territories already licensing imports in excess of the guaranteed minimum level may continue to do so.

The plan will be administered by the Export Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce, which has forwarded details of the procedure to all Canadian firms known to be interested in trade with the British West Indies.

Colonies concerned in this trade liberalization plan are: Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Windward Islands.

Additional Items May be Added to List

While agreement has been reached on most of the commodities to be included in this scheme, the possibility of adding further items is being considered in connection with participation by the United States in the plan. Many of the commodities affected have been totally excluded from the British West Indies in recent months.

The first group of items includes meat, canned meat, canned fish, milk, feeding stuffs, lumber and wood products, paper and fertilizers. The British West Indies are prepared to issue licences for imports of each of these types of goods for not less than 50 per cent by value of the amount exported by individual Canadian exporters during the base years 1946-48, and for not less than 50 per cent of United States exports of each type of goods to those colonies in the base years.

The second group of items includes a wide range of miscellaneous foodstuffs and manufactured goods, such as canned fruits and vegetables; prepared breakfast foods; leather products; rubber products; pulp and fibre wallboard; metal products; electrical apparatus; chemicals, such as paints, varnishes and toilet preparations; and a number of miscellaneous items, including beer, brushes and confectionery. In the case of these goods, the colonies are prepared to licence imports for up to 33⅓ per cent by value of the amount exported by individual Canadian exporters during the base years 1946-48.

This trade liberalization plan will be reviewed six months after its inception, so that necessary adjustments may be made in the light of experience.

Canadian Exports to B.W.I. in Base Period Averaged $67 Million

Canada's total annual exports to the British West Indies in the years following the Second World War, 1946-48 inclusive, amounted to $67,000,000, which is four times that in the prewar years. Part of this increase can be attributed to the economic growth of Canada and the British West Indies, and part to the higher prices that have prevailed since 1939. An important percentage of the business was achieved as a result of the low inventory position at the end of the war, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies from the traditional prewar sources of supply.

Canadian exports commenced to fall in 1948, and the reduction was still greater during the first half of 1949, due partly to the fact that some of the backlog of demand had been satisfied. As the dollar exchange problem of the sterling area became increasingly acute, severe import restrictions were imposed at the request of the United Kingdom in July, 1949, that dollar imports throughout the sterling area be further reduced by 25 per cent. The impact of this policy was not fully reflected in reduced shipments of Canadian goods until later in 1949. During the first five months of 1950, Canadian exports have been reduced to a rate slightly in excess of $30,000,000 per annum.

It is not possible to evaluate the amount of additional trade to be derived by Canadian exporters from the trade liberalization plan. Apart from the fact that any business obtained will be subject to the uncertainties of competition, there is also the consideration that many of the items included in the plan are already being imported in some quantity by certain colonies, thereby influencing the estimate based on statistics of past performance. In some instances, these imports may exceed the established allocations, which in essence are a guaranteed minimum of trade for which import licences will be issued. In some cases, the present trade may be only slightly less than the established minimum figure, and in many others no import licences are at present being issued. The following figures have some relevance, however: The value of goods in the "50 per cent" list exported to the British West Indies during the base period averaged between $15 and $16 million, and the value of those in the "33⅓ per cent" list averaged some $9,000,000.

Goods for Which Minimum Import Permits to be Issued

Goods, for which minimum licences for Canadian firms are to be not less than 50 per cent by value of the firm's exports to each of the colonies concerned in the base period, are as follows:

Fish, Canned—Including such items as haddock, herring, pilchards, salmon, sardines, clams, lobsters, and all other sea fish.

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Meats—Encompassing all meats, whether fresh, pickled, canned or otherwise preserved or prepared, and including such items as beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork, fresh chilled or frozen, game dressed or undressed; poultry dressed or undressed; beef and pork, dry salted or pickled in barrels; bacons and hams, shoulders and sides; sausage and bologna; canned meats, extract of beef, edible animal entrails; all other meats.

Milk and Its Products—Including such items as fresh milk and cream; butter, casein; cheese; milk powder whether of whole or skimmed milk; condensed milk*; evaporated milk; milk preparations containing chocolate; all other milk preparations. *Not applicable to Jamaica.

Feeding Stuffs—Including such items as hay; oats; mixed feeds; grain offals; oilcake and meal.

Lumber and Wood Products—Comprising unmanufactured, partially manufactured and fully manufactured wood products, including timber and lumber of all kinds; plywood; shingles of all kinds; box shooks; staves; headings and barrel shooks; boxes and other containers; barrels, casks, kegs and hogsheads; pails, tubs and other hollow woodenware; kitchen and household woodenware; doors of wood; mouldings, trimming and other house furnishings of wood; furniture of wood; handles, coffins, caskets and parts; match splints and matches; all other manufactures of wood.

Paper—All paper products except pulp and fibre wallboards, and including newsprint paper; book paper; kraft; coated and all other wrapping papers; paper board of all sorts; pulpboard for fibreboard; uncut bond and writing papers; writing papers and envelopes; bags of paper; boxes and cartons of paper or fibreboard; hanging papers, whether printed or not; roofing and building paper, except asbestos roofing; waste papers, including mutilated newsprint; handkerchiefs and facial tissues of paper; napkins and towels of paper; tissue paper; toilet paper; all other manufactures of paper.

Chemical Fertilizers—Of all sorts, including ammonium sulphate, nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers.

Goods, for which minimum licences for Canadian firms are to be 33⅓ per cent by value of the firm's exports to each of the colonies concerned in the base period, are as follows:

Food Products—Canned pears, canned peaches, canned apples, canned cherries and canned plums; canned baked beans, canned peas, canned tomatoes and canned tomato juice; canned soups of all kinds; prepared cereal foods of all sorts; including ready-to-eat breakfast foods, baby foods such as pablum and pabena, pearl barley and all other prepared cereal foods; macaroni, spaghetti, and vermicelli, whether canned or not; jelly and dessert powders of all kinds, and including vegetable flavourings.

Leather Products—Boots and shoes with leather uppers for women and children; unmanufactured leather, including glove, harness, sole, patent and other upper leathers; manufactures of leather except clothes and luggage, but including leather belting, cut soles, harness and saddlery, wallets and other manufactures of leather.

Rubber Products—All footwear of rubber; canvas shoes with rubber soles, belting of rubber; clothing of rubber of all kinds and including raincoats, rubber aprons, gloves, rubber soles and heels.

Forest Products—Pulp and fibre wallboards.

Metal Products—Automobile parts, cooking utensils, including enamelware of iron and steel, tinware, kitchen hollow-ware of iron and aluminum kitchen utensils and hollow-ware; tools and hand implements, including axes, shovels, forks, files and rasps, saws (except power-operated), taps and dies, wrenches and all other hand tools; all furniture of metal; lamps

and lanterns of metal of all sorts, including pressure lamps; buckles and slide fasteners; dental and surgical apparatus of all sorts.

Electrical Apparatus—Domestic cooking and heating apparatus, including toasters, waffle irons, sandwich grills, electric kettles, hot plates, electric irons and other similar items; electrical stoves, including rangettes and parts thereof; electrical meters and parts; switches; sockets and all wiring devices; storage batteries and dry batteries and parts.

Chemicals—Paints, varnishes and enamels, including dry colouring pigments of all sorts, white lead either dry or in oil, putty and linseed oil, perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations, including creams, lotions, dentifrices, shaving creams, shaving sticks, shaving cakes, shaving powders, all other perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations,* (toilet soaps, other soaps including soap flakes and powders). *Not applicable to Jamaica.

Miscellaneous—Beer and ale; whisky; paint brushes, tooth brushes and other toilet brushes; other brushes and mops, buttons of all kinds; optical supplies, including goggles, spectacles and parts and lenses of glass, rough or finished; dolls, toys of all kinds, except sporting goods; fountain pens, including pen and pencil sets; mechanical and propelling pencils; parts for fountain pens and mechanical and propelling pencils; confectionery of all kinds, including chocolate bars, candy coated, with or containing chocolate, candy of other sorts, chewing gum and salted or coated nuts; cans for food products; bottle caps of the crown cork type; bottle closures; bottles of glass; pharmaceuticals and proprietary medicines of all kinds; hats; fresh apples; feather pillows; iron bedsteads and springs; unsweetened biscuits; malt for beer; domestic glassware.

Details Concerning Procedure Mailed to Exporters

The Department of Trade and Commerce has mailed details concerning procedure, as set forth below, to all Canadian exporters known to be interested in the British West Indies market.

The United Kingdom Government has agreed to a plan whereby Canadian exporters have increased competitive access to markets in the British Caribbean colonies, including British Guiana and British Honduras, but excluding Bermuda.

This B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan follows the same general procedure which was adopted in the United Kingdom Token Shipment Scheme. The plan will be administered by the Export Division, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, in respect to commodities which have been approved by the British authorities for inclusion in the plan.

Canadian Firms Eligible Under the Plan

Canadian manufacturers of listed products, who are either satisfied with their present volume of trade or who believe that their present trade is in excess of the minimum guaranteed by the plan, obviously need no recourse to this plan. On the other hand, if they are likely to benefit from its provisions, the following points should be noted.

Canadian manufacturers of the products listed and who have a previous history of export trade in B.W.I. colonies for the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 are eligible for the plan. The manufacturer may designate in writing a Canadian agent to act on his behalf.

Each manufacturer or designated agent is entitled to dollar allocations in respect to each of the listed commodities exported to the individual colonies, listed below, based on a fixed percentage of the average value of such shipments during the base period of 1946-48 inclusive. The percentage of each commodity is indicated on the approved commodity lists.

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Allocations Not Restrictive

It should be clearly understood that allocations established under the Trade Liberalization Plan designate minimum shipments for which import licences will be granted in the respective colonies. Where the current rate of trade of the individual Canadian firm is in excess of the allocation, the operation of the scheme itself will not interfere with the continuance of this trade at its present level. Moreover, the Import Controller in each colony has authority to make such further increases as he may deem desirable, having regard to the needs of the local economy and the currency situation.

The use of allocations does not relieve Canadian firms of the necessity of competing for business in markets of the British West Indies. It does ensure, however, that import licences will be granted once the Canadian firm has succeeded in selling its products.

The plan, designed to operate on a calendar year basis, will begin on January 1, 1951. The operation of the plan, however, will be subject to review every six months.

Procedure Outlined

Each Canadian firm should examine the list of commodities carefully and determine the number of allocation application forms it will require in each of the percentage classifications, bearing in mind the following points:

1. Each percentage classification requires its own distinct form.

2. While more than one commodity may be listed on each percentage allocation form, a separate form is required for each colony.

3. These forms must be completed for return in triplicate to the Export Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Application blanks may be obtained from the following sources: Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ontario; L. M. Cosgrave, Western Representative, Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia; Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario; Canadian Exporters' Association, 20 Temperance Street, Toronto, Ontario; Export Manager, Montreal Board of Trade, 300 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, Quebec; Board of Trade, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

On receipt of the allocation applications, completed in triplicate, the Export Division, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, will check each submission and in due course will return one copy approved by the Director, and bearing the allocation number. This will serve as the Canadian firm's authorized allocation for each commodity for each colony. The approved allocation form should be retained by the Canadian firm. The Department of Trade and Commerce will keep the Import Controllers in the individual colonies informed of all allocations issued to each Canadian firm.

A number of vouchers will be supplied with each approved allocation returned to the Canadian firm.

These vouchers are necessary:

(*a*) To satisfy the Import Control authorities in each colony that the agent designated by the Canadian firm on the voucher has authority to dispose of the firm's allocation in the said colony among various customers who are to be entitled to claim import licences for quantities sold to them by the agent, or

(*b*) to enable customers, who purchase direct from a Canadian firm, instead of through agents, to secure an import licence.

Irrespective of the method of sale adopted by the Canadian firm, vouchers for all or whatever portion of the allocation is being disposed of should be completed in duplicate for submission to the Export Division. One voucher, duly approved by the Director, will be returned to the Canadian firm for forwarding to its B.W.I. agent or customer, as the case may require. If the Canadian firm has elected to dispose of its allocation through its resident agent, the voucher may be made out for the full value of the allocation in the name of the agent. The approved voucher should be sent by the Canadian firm to its agent who will deposit it with the Import Control authority of the designated colony. This will serve as the authority for the agent to designate the various customers whose orders should be honoured with import licences under the Canadian firm's allocation.

Each licence thus issued by the Import Control authority to designated customers will be noted on the voucher held by the Controller until the allocation is completely exhausted, when no further licences may be issued under the plan.

Where the Canadian firm is desirous of selling direct to a number of importers in any specified colony, vouchers should be made out for each individual customer and submitted for approval to the Export Division in the usual manner. The approved voucher, which the Canadian firm will then receive, should be forwarded to the customer in question in the British West Indies who will submit it to the Import Controller along with his application for an import licence.

It will be perceived that, where the Canadian firm has occasion to use the service of an agent, only one voucher may be required to cover a number of shipments to the various customers. In the case of the Canadian firm selling direct to customers, a number of individual vouchers will become necessary.

It is felt that this variable procedure will enable Canadian firms, most of whom are represented by agents, to keep their paperwork to a minimum. At the same time, the use of individual vouchers for customers in the absence of any local representation provides the necessary flexibility for such individual transactions as the Canadian firm may desire to enter into.

All vouchers approved for the year 1951 must be in the hands of the Import Control authorities of the respective colonies by December 31, 1951, although shipments thus covered will be allowed to clear British West Indies customs against import licences issued under this plan until March 31, 1952.

Where Canadian firms no longer have agents in the British West Indies and desire to appoint such firm agents, they may call upon the service of Canadian Trade Commissioners in Kingston, Jamaica, and Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

Indonesia and Australia Conclude Trade Agreement

Singapore, September 11, 1950.—(FTS)—On September 7, a trade agreement was concluded in Djakarta between Indonesia and Australia, and covers a period of twelve months ending September 30, 1951. The trade agreement calls for the import into Indonesia of Australian goods to the approximate value of Can.$16,000,000, comprising such commodities as flour, milk products, livestock, textiles, metals, machinery, pharmaceuticals and chemicals. Indonesia will export to Australia to the value of Can.$12,000,000 such products as coffee, tea, rubber, kapok, tobacco and rattan.

Policy Recommended to Develop Resources and Trade of India

Indian Fiscal Commission charged with formulation of policy for development of agricultural and industrial resources, and promotion of foreign trade — Agricultural improvement, especially irrigation, has first priority in industrial development, after defence and basic industries.

By Office of the Commercial Secretary for Canada

NEW DELHI, September 25, 1950.—Further progress in the economic development of this country, and the creation of a new fiscal policy, has been made through the efforts of a fiscal commission that recently completed a voluminous report on its survey of conditions. The first Indian Fiscal Commission, formed in 1922, was required to examine the most appropriate tariff policy for this country. Free trade was then the accepted policy of all leading commercial countries, and tariffs constituted one of the most important instruments for the development of certain essential industries. Changes in international commercial relations, as well as in the role of the state in economic development, have influenced the basis on which fiscal policies have to be framed. The second Indian Fiscal Commission, appointed in June, 1949, was charged with the formulation of a policy for the development of India's agricultural and industrial resources, and the promotion of its foreign trade.

The terms of reference of the commission fell broadly under the following heads:

(*a*) Appraisal of the past policy of protection, and a review of the effects of protective tariffs on a few major industries.

(*b*) Formulation of future policy in regard to the protection of and assistance to industries.

(*c*) Assessment of the provisions of the charter for an International Trade Organization, and of the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

(*d*) Assessment of the provisions of the Indo-British Trade Agreement of 1939.

The 350-page report has been divided into eight books, the last of which sets forth the objectives and priorities of a short-term economic policy, and provides an elaborate summary of the commission's findings and recommendations. Apart from defence, basic and "key" industries, the following priorities for the industrial development of India are recommended:

(*a*) Schemes for agricultural improvement, especially irrigation and multi-purpose projects;

(*b*) Industries necessary for the implementation of the above-mentioned agricultural program;

(*c*) Schemes for increased production in industries producing basic raw materials and capital equipment;

(*d*) Manufacture and repair of the machinery and equipment needed by the industries under (*c*);

(*e*) Establishment of industries complementary to the industries in (*c*) and (*d*).

Although activities of the commission went far beyond the scope of its terms of reference, and the report has been criticized on that account

India—Grey-winders carrying full bobbins to the warping creels in Bombay's largest textile mill.

in the local press, it deals comprehensively with the question of protection for industry. Its recommendations on this subject are summarized briefly below.

The commission considers that defence and other strategic industries must be protected on national considerations, whatever their cost; regarding basic and "key" industries, the Tariff Board, which should have greatly enlarged powers and be termed the Tariff Commission, will decide the form and quantum of protection. The criteria to be applied in the case of other industries should include the consideration of their capacity to develop sufficiently, within a reasonable time, to carry on successfully without assistance. The commission considers it legitimate to take into account a potential export market in order to determine the comparative advantages of an industry vis-a-vis its rivals; industries using the products of a protected industry may require compensatory protection. As a general rule, the levy of excises on a protected article is inadvisable, and it should be resorted to only where it is needed for budgetary purposes and no alternative sources are available; the central government should fix the prices of raw materials of protected industries by central legislation, whenever such a step becomes necessary. A development fund, to be utilized in subsidizing industries where necessary, should be created by setting apart every year a portion of the revenue collections from protective tariff.

Report Urges Revisions of Tax Structure

The report of the fiscal commission is to be discussed in Parliament during the next session. Meanwhile, although it has received a good press, several criticisms have been made. The most common one is that the commission has interpreted its terms of reference rather loosely, making recommendations on matters which were beyond its scope, and anticipating to a large extent the findings of the Indian Planning Commission, whose country-wide investigation into economic problems is still under way. Secondly, the commission does not appear to have made any attempt to

appraise the effect of its recommendations on the budgetary position of the Indian Government. The main sources of the central revenues are taxes on income, excise and customs. The yield from customs must decline as the sphere of protection is increased and expanded, and it is argued that the policy laid down by the commission for restricting imports to capital goods and industrial raw materials will have further repercussions on the yield from customs. The commission opposes the levy of excise on the products of protected industries, and has emphasized the urgency of revising the tax structure of the central government to meet complaints about the high level of taxation. By implication, the commission would like the government to grant higher rates of depreciation allowance. On the one side, therefore, the effect of its recommendations would be to reduce the yield of the central revenues, and on the other hand to add to government expenditure.

Sparing Use of Quantitative Controls Proposed

Other suggested inconsistencies in the report include the recommendations of India's adherence to the Havana Charter, to the International Trade Organization and the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. These agreements rule out quantitative control as a means of protection. Yet, the commission does not ban quantitative controls, but recommends that they should be used "sparingly".

The commission's recommendations on the question of foreign capital are generally considered to be uninspiring and not likely to attract investment from overseas. It gives the opinion that, as a general rule, foreign capital should be confined to (*a*) projects in the "public sector" of the economy, which depend on the import of capital goods, machinery, equipment, stores, etc., from abroad, or on foreign technical assistance in the establishment or management of new lines of manufacture; and (*b*) undertakings in the "private sector", which involve new lines of production, and where indigenous capital and management are not likely to be forthcoming. The commission, however, stipulates that in special cases, where the quantity of domestic production is small in relation to the total domestic demand, and the indigenous industry is not likely to expand at a sufficiently rapid rate, the government may invite foreign capital on such terms and conditions as it may lay down in each individual case.

General approval has been voiced at the unanimity of the report, in spite of the varied interests of the commission's membership, which included economic experts, industrialists and labour leaders, and to the energy and speed with which the report was compiled. The members travelled throughout India, holding sessions in most of the industrial centres, and interviewed numerous representatives of local and state governments, industry and commerce, banking and insurance, and agriculture and labour organizations, in order to acquaint themselves with as many divergent viewpoints as possible.

Economic Changes Since 1922 Reviewed

Book II contains a review of the economic changes that have taken place since the Indian Fiscal Commission of 1922 reported, and is intended to be a preliminary to the review of past tariff policy undertaken in Book III. The broad conclusion reached is that, so far as prewar tariff policy is concerned, the policy of protection, within its limited scope, has achieved a fair measure of success, and that on balance the direct and indirect advantages to the community of protection to these major industries have offset the burden on the consumers. As regards the postwar tariffs, the commission feels that it is too early to assess the results of the protection

granted to wartime industries, but gives the opinion that the burden of protection of these industries on the consumers has not yet been appreciably reduced.

In Books III and IV, the commission outlines the future pattern of development visualized in the different sectors of the country's economy, beginning with the problem of rural employment and the need for rationalization of agriculture as an essential process in the industrialization of the country. The same approach underlies a comprehensive analytical study of the place of cottage and small-scale industries in the national economy, which is followed by an examination of large-scale industries and foreign trade. As the commission emphasizes, it is only against this background that the problems of fiscal policy can be adequately considered, with due regard to the conflicting interests of the different sections of the community. This new concept of protection leads to the formulation of criteria for the selection of industries based primarily on their relative position in a "National Plan" still to be evolved, presumably by the Indian Planning Commission.

An important chapter of Book IV deals with the obligations of protected industries and the enforcement of these obligations, which relate to the following subjects: (*a*) price policy; (*b*) production policy; (*c*) quality of output; (*d*) adoption of technological improvements; (*e*) provision of research facilities; (*f*) provision of training for labour; (*g*) prohibition of "cartels" and other anti-social activities; and (*h*) utilization of domestic resources to the maximum extent consistent with quality.

Creation of Indian Economic Service Recommended

In Book V, other factors in economic development are examined. While the commission recognizes the tariff as a necessary and, in some cases, an essential tool of industrialization, it considers that the force of competition and the efficiency of production in the highly industrialized countries of the world, and the cheapness of modern transport, have reduced the importance of tariffs as an instrument of industrial development. Among the topics discussed in this book are: the development of capital resources, the problems of industrial management, labour efficiency in relation to economic development, and the more important of the tertiary services, such as transport and communications, and banking facilities. The positive recommendations under these headings include two important suggestions regarding the creation of an Indian Economic Service to provide suitable personnel to the departments of the central and state governments dealing with economic matters, as well as to the nationalized industries, and the administration of business undertakings in the public sector.

Book VI deals with the specific issues of the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization, the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade, and the Indo-British Trade Agreement of 1939. All members of the commission, with the exception of one prominent industrialist, recommend the ratification of the Havana Charter, provided the other industrially advanced countries of the world do so. The commission also unanimously approves the continuance of the tariff concessions agreed to at Geneva and Annecy, although it recognizes their limited value. In regard to the Indo-British Trade Agreement of 1939, the commission recommends the early initiation of trade talks between the two countries with a view to the revision of the terms of the agreement in accordance with changed conditions.

Book VII deals with the inter-relations between planning and protection, and the need for high-level co-ordination of the government's

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economic activities in promoting the country's fiscal policy. Closer administrative integration between the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Industry and Supply is suggested through the constitution of a Board of Trade and Industry.

Philippines to Import Large Amounts of Machinery, Materials and Equipment

Capital requirements for agriculture, industry, mining, transportation, communications and public works surveyed by the Central Bank over five-year period.

By F. H. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One peso equalled $0.55 Canadian on September 19, 1950)

MANILA, September 19, 1950.—Capital requirements of the Philippines for agriculture, industry, mining, transportation, communications and public works were the subject of a recent survey by the Central Bank of the Philippines, which takes into account the needs of these islands over a period of five years ending in 1954.

The following table shows the estimates of the Central Bank divided into dollar and peso requirements:

	Total expenditures	Dollar requirements ('000 Pesos)	Peso requirements
1950	224,600	110,600	124,000
1951	262,000	12,000	135,000
1952	211,300	94,300	117,000
1953	167,900	60,300	106,800
1954	100,900	27,900	73,000

The dollars would be required to pay for imported machinery, materials and equipment, while the peso requirements would be necessary to cover the cost of local materials and labour.

The total capital needed for agriculture has been set at 554·3 million pesos, divided into 180·5 million for dollar requirements and 373·9 million for peso requirements. Industrial expansion would require a total outlay of 212·4 million, of which 119·4 million would be for dollar requirements. Mining development will need the expenditure of 22 million pesos equally divided between the dollar and peso requirements. Transportation and communications development will require 114·2 million pesos, of which 91·4 million will be required for dollars, while the public works program as outlined at present will require 73 million pesos, of which only 17·8 million will be for dollar requirements.

European Grain Interests Meeting in Geneva

The Hague, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Representatives of European countries interested in stimulating trade in certain grains will meet in Geneva on November 14, following receipt of an invitation from Gunnar Myrdal, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe. Countries that have accepted the invitation are: Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Russia and Sweden.

Consultations have taken place with potential grain purchasers in Europe who have indicated their interest in importing from European sources more than 600,000 tons of wheat, 500,000 tons of rye and about 3,000,000 tons of maize, barley and oats.

Australia Combats Inflation With New Tax Measure on Wool Sales

Sales of 1950-51 wool crop in Australia expected to realize £450 to £550 million—One-fifth of amount realized on wool sales to be paid to Taxation Department—Sales tax on building materials and certain foodstuffs to be removed—Tax merger will benefit lower income brackets.

By C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(£1 Australian equals $2.36 Canadian)

SYDNEY, N.S.W., October 14, 1950.—Provided present wool prices are maintained, the 1950-51 wool clip in Australia will realize between £450 and £550 million, compared with about £300 million last year. This was revealed by the Right Hon. A. W. Fadden, Commonwealth Treasurer, during the introduction of the Australian budget on October 12. In order to relieve the inflationary pressure of this anticipated large increase in income, the government proposed that one-fifth of the amount realized on the sales of wool by brokers and dealers in wool should be paid to the Taxation Department. These amounts would be held to the credit of the producers, and applied in payment or part payment of the income tax payable by the producer on that income. The deductions would not impose any extra tax on wool producers, but would result in the payment of income tax at an earlier date. Wool selling brokers will issue deduction certificates to persons on whose behalf wool is sold.

The government proposed to assist housing construction by removing the sales tax on building materials remaining in the taxable field, and to exempt certain foodstuffs from this tax. On the other hand, the sales tax was to be increased on certain goods, the manufacture and sale of which caused undue competition for materials in short supply and for skilled labour.

Proposed exemptions from sales tax include, *inter alia*, machinery for loading and unloading sugar cane; trailers for use in the agricultural industry; imported plants, trees, tree stocks and the like; meat extracts; foods prepared in Australia, consisting principally of meat, fish and vegetables; macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli; processed wheat or other processed grain for use for culinary purposes; sandwich spreads, relishes and mustard; ice; coffee; cocoa; cocoa essence or chocolate for potable use; imported coal; metal building materials; builders' hardware; electrical fittings and accessories for use in houses or other consumers' premises (excluding such items as electric light globes, lamps, shades, condensers, electrically operated appliances or machines, neon signs, and similar); earthenware bathroom fittings; bath heaters, sink heaters and similar water heating and hot water storage equipment for household use.

Sales Tax Raised on Motor Cars

Sales tax is to be increased from 8⅓ per cent to 10 per cent on motor cars primarily and principally for the transport of persons, including sedans, coupes, etc., but excluding panel vans, delivery vans, jeeps, trucks, lorries and motor buses.

The sales tax has been increased from 8⅓ per cent to 25 per cent on most musical instruments and parts, including pianos, organs, gramophones and records therefor, radio sets, drums, harmonicas, bows, strings and a variety of others.

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Jewellery and fancy-goods are to be taxable at the rate of 33⅓ per cent. Included in this category are jewellery and imitation jewellery (excluding wedding rings); precious and semi-precious stones; plate and plated-ware (not knives, forks, spoons, scissors or other cutlery); crystal and cut-glass ware; watches and clocks (not alarm clocks, time-recording machines and braille clocks and watches); toilet or dressing sets, powder compacts, puffs, etc.; studs, sleeve links, tie chains and similar; field and similar glasses; fountain pens and propelling pencils; cigar and cigarette cases and lighters, cigars and pipes; fancy-goods made wholly or principally of precious metals, ivory, jet, coral, etc.; artificial flowers, fruits and the like; travelling bags, cases and trunks; handbags, evening bags and similar goods; baskets and hampers for private or domestic use (not bassinettes and other sleeping baskets for babies); hair oils, lotions, dyes, waving solutions, etc.; face powders, creams and similar preparations; perfumery, toilet waters, etc.; cameras; photographs, photographic negatives, unexposed plates and film; articles made wholly or principally of furskin, including coats, capes, collars, hats, caps, muffs, rugs and mats; and fur skins, tanned, dressed or otherwise processed.

The treasurer said that due to increased wages, cost of materials, rail freights and similar factors, expenditure of the post office was likely to exceed that previously anticipated. The government proposed to increase postal, telegraph and telephone charges (all of these being under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Government in Australia). Details have not yet been announced but "will be given shortly when legislation is brought before the house".

Tax Merger Will Benefit Lower Income Brackets

No general reduction is to be made in the rates of income tax in the current financial year. However, the government proposes certain reforms in the taxing system, which will contribute towards amelioration of the tax burden. These reforms include:

(1) Merging income tax and social services contributions into a single levy upon incomes.

(2) Reversion to a system of deductions for dependents and other concessional allowances instead of the rebates of tax and to liberalize the concessions.

The effect of the reforms in the taxation system is felt particularly by those in the lower income brackets. For example, a married man with two children having an income of £400 paid, under the previous system, tax and social services contributions of £5. Under the proposed new merged taxes he will pay £2 8s., a reduction of 52 per cent. A taxpayer of the same category with an income of £5,000 will pay £1,940 3s. instead of £1,993 19s., a reduction of 2·7 per cent. These changes in the system will cause a loss of revenue of £15 million in a full year and of £7 million in the balance of the current financial year.

Apart from the usual items of expenditure, the Australian budget for 1950-51 contains a few items worthy of note. As is usual, the Commonwealth Government makes payments to the states, which for the current financial year amount to £7 million more than in the preceding year. Pensions are to be increased from £5 6s. to £7 per week for the totally and permanently incapacitated and the general rate for incapacitated ex-servicemen from £2 15s. to £3 10s. per week. Similarly, pensions for wives and children and also widows and children are to be increased. Service pensions are to be increased by 7s. 6d. per week to a maximum

of £2 10s. per week. The same increase applies to Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme trainees and War Service Land Settlement Scheme settlers, as well as old-age and invalid pensions.

Budget Provides for Reserve Stock of Defence Materials

An important item in the budget is the provision of £50 million to build up reserve stocks of certain key materials and equipment, needed for the defence services and war industries. For obvious reasons, the commodities concerned have not been specified, but a Strategic Stores and Equipment Reserve Trust Account is proposed to which the above-mentioned amount of £50 million will be transferred.

The Commonwealth treasurer said that the government would spend £24·4 million on continuing existing subsidies in 1950-51. This amount included £11·3 million on butter, £7 million on tea, £3·2 million on imported coal and £1·5 million on imports of pre-fabricated houses. Furthermore, as a means to offset the effects of the higher prices for wool on the prices of woollen products used locally, the government proposes to pay a subsidy in respect of such goods produced in Australia for local use. Details of this proposal will be announced at a later date but, as has been indicated above, the sum of £20 million has been included in the budget for this purpose.

Apart from the provisions for stockpiling certain strategic materials referred to above, it is proposed to spend £83 million on the defence services, as compared with £54 million in the year ended June 30, 1950. Within this amount are provisions for the introduction of National Service, the establishment of a Citizen Air Force Active Reserve, the re-establishment of Women's Services in the Navy, Army and Air Force, and the production in Australia of high-speed bombers and jet-propelled fighter aircraft.

The budget provides for a total revenue of £738·7 million and an expenditure of £738·3 million in the year ending June 30, 1951, thus leaving a surplus of £400,000. The revenue consists of £631·2 million on the basis of existing legislation, to which is added £103 million from deductions from wool sales; £7 million from additional sales tax; and £4·5 million from new post office charges, less £7 million in concessions in income tax and social service contributions.

Budget Planned to Restrain Inflationary Pressures

Expenditure on the basis of existing legislation and commitments is estimated at £691·1 million, to which should be added £7 million for payments to states; £3·9 million for increased war pensions; £50 million for Strategic Stores and Equipment Trust Account; £20 million for the woollen goods subsidy; and £300,000 for other minor expenditure. Deductions from previous years are £5 million for an adjustment in appropriation to the National Welfare Fund, on account of tax revisions, and £29 million as transfers to the Loan Fund. The treasurer in his budget speech said, "I have emphasized, as the Prime Minister has done elsewhere, the imperative need to concentrate energies and resources on those tasks which will best serve the national purposes of Australia in this critical time. Because inflation tends to scatter and waste resources, this budget has been planned, as part of the general economic policy of the government, to restrain inflationary pressures. Let me make it clear, however, that the policy embodied in this budget is in the best sense progressive . . . Today, the tide of initiative in Australia is flowing strongly. The government is concerned solely that its course shall lead to the richest fields of national endeavour".

Commercial Intelligence

The following news items, pertaining largely to the development of trade and to regulations governing the movement of commodities, have been compiled from a variety of sources of a reliable nature.

Argentina

Evidence of Argentina's improved finances continues to come forward. It is clearly the country's policy to restore its international trade and credit prestige by settlement of long-standing commercial and capital debts with various countries. Payment of £3·5 million, made against arrears on British railway equipment, is a start on liquidation of the total debt to the United Kingdom, estimated at some £20 million. Financial arrears to France were further reduced from proceeds of linseed sales. An agreement was reportedly reached with Switzerland for the payment of 16 million francs on financial services and 18 million francs on capital account, which cleared the way for a new trade agreement between Switzerland and Argentina to reopen trade channels, interrupted by Argentine payment problems and trade regulations. Dollar arrears to countries other than the United States are being liquidated, while payments already made on account of commercial indebtedness to the United States have reduced the total debt position below the credit being made available through the Export-Import Bank. Indicative of Argentina's change of heart, as her finances again improve, is that country's decision to join the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank, adherence to which had previously been avoided on the grounds that these international institutions would interfere with the country's sovereignty in financial affairs.

Australia

It was announced by the Australian Minister for Trade and Customs on August 31 that import licensing requirements would no longer apply to goods originating in the United Kingdom, with the exception of tinplate. Restrictions on all goods originating in the sterling area, other than the United Kingdom and in soft-currency countries, may now be imported without a licence with the exception of tea, rice, tinplate, petroleum products, jute and products, linseed and linseed oil. All imports from hard-currency areas are still subject to an import licence.

Bolivia

The expected improvements in Bolivia's foreign exchange position will not be felt in Central Bank holdings for several months, when the anticipated heavy sales of exchange by mineral exporters develop. This has led the Central Bank to negotiate with a New York bank for a short term loan of U.S.$5 million to meet exchange needs in the interval. The President of Bolivia declared that the government was determined to renew service on the defaulted dollar debt.

Brazil

A notice of August 14, issued by the Bank of Brazil, sanctions barter deals involving the export of rice and cotton yarns and textiles against any licensable imports. The ruling permits triangular operations that involve exports to one country and imports from another, provided that the transactions are conducted in the same currency.

During the first six months of this year, Brazil earned a surplus of more than U.S.$112 million in its trade with the United States. This gain was due to a decline in Brazilian imports from the United States of about

30 per cent, while shipments to the United States were higher by some 10 per cent. In July, exports rose even higher to increase the surplus margin.

Burma

A grant of U.S.$10 million to Burma was made on September 13 from ECA funds. It is believed that further installments will be provided by ECA, the money to be used for the purchase of supplies necessary in the economic development of Burma.

Ceylon

On August 29, Ceylon signed the articles of agreement of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Ceylon's quota in the fund is U.S.$15 million, and its subscription to the bank is also U.S.$15 million.

Chile

The economic and financial uncertainties in Chile have not been resolved. Inflation is undermining production incentive and general stability, while foreign trade is handicapped by the confusion surrounding exchange rates and the frequent modifications of administrative regulations. At the end of August, the decree of July 25, which had specified the import commodities to which the exchange rates of 31, 43 and 50 pesos per dollar would apply, had not been placed in effect, and the National Foreign Trade Council was continuing to grant licences on the basis of previously existing regulations. The rise in the price of copper improved Chile's foreign exchange outlook, as well as promising to have a beneficial influence on the fiscal position. The United Nations Economic Mission, which had been studying the problem of inflation in Chile, submitted, in August, a list of measures recommended to correct the situation. Among some 29 recommendations offered in the mission's report were proposals: that agricultural production be stimulated; that industry and commerce be rationalized; that the proportions of imports for consumption to total imports be increased; that an exchange rate policy be adopted, in consultation with the International Monetary Fund, which would not tend to restrict exports; that a budgetary surplus be maintained; that prices be generally frozen; and that a system of forced savings be established. These proposals closely parallel a plan devised by Chilean government officials. Criticism was earned in the country chiefly on the score of the forced savings plan.

China

Reports from close observers of China under Communist control suggest that slow but definite progress is being made toward economic recovery. Currency stabilization is being gradually effected, with the result that commodity prices are beginning to decline. A significant feature of the observations is that the Communist government is adopting a very tolerant policy toward private business. Credit and tax policies have been made more favourable to private enterprise and the degree of interference lessened.

Colombia

A Decree of September 15, issued by the Colombian authorities, established U.S.$90 million as the amount of exchange to be allocated for commercial import quotas for the period from September 15, 1950, to September 15, 1951. A formula for determining individual quotas was set out, and the stipulation made that the percentage of quotas may be imported over a given period and the articles admissible during any period will be announced from time to time. Further information will be needed

to evaluate the full significance of this decree, since the figure established does not seem to be in line with the U.S.$225 million to U.S.$250 million level of commercial imports admitted under exchange budgets of recent years, and the apparent drastic reduction is not in keeping with the country's exchange earning prospects. Presumably, the import transactions covered by the new quota are not all inclusive.

The Colombian policy of authorizing gradual reimbursement licences for the importation of merchandise in potentially critical supply has been extended to include specific merchandise, in addition to industrial raw materials. These arrangements provide for the issuance of import licences in advance of future commercial quotas, allowing for payment to be made in from six months to five years after the arrival of the merchandise, with the value of licences issued increasing with the delay in period of payment. It is noteworthy that the value of the periodic payments on these gradual reimbursement licences will be charged to the importer's quota for the period during which payments are made. These licences are thus advanced quota authorizations and not supplementary to the basic quota. The Exchange Control Office guarantees irrevocably the authorization of exchange licences to cover instalment payments.

Costa Rica

Payments are being made by Costa Rica on the commercial backlog against imports received after October 15, 1948, according to information from New York banks. Earlier, Costa Rica had allocated some U.S.$3 million for payments of drafts outstanding prior to October, 1948, but the payments now being received on later accounts are being made out of a further special allocation of U.S.$3 million.

Cuba

Commercial reports from Cuba state that business is booming. In August, business activity was at a five-year peak for that season of the year. The internal financing of a public works and development program was made firm by the negotiation, on August 21, of a U.S.$45 million loan between the Cuban government and five local banking institutions. The first obligation to be charged against the funds is the repayment of Cuba's debt to the Export-Import Bank, amounting to nearly U.S.$10 million. Numerous projects, principally involving the construction of roads and highways, have already been approved.

Ecuador

The National Monetary Board of Ecuador is proceeding with preliminary studies of legislation to replace the 1947 Emergency Exchange Control Decree, which is due to expire November 30. Business circles, consistent with their repeated advocation of elimination of multiple exchange rates, are hopeful that Congress will set up a new single rate system. It is expected that devaluation will be part of any new exchange law, particularly if the single rate system is adopted.

Two Export-Import Bank loans have recently been made available to Ecuador. The first loan of U.S.$1·5 million is for the purchase of new rolling stock and repair parts for old equipment now used on the national railways. It is reported that diesel locomotives are scheduled to replace steam on the main line. The second loan of U.S.$1·3 million was to complete the Guayaquil municipal water supply system.

Egypt

With an eye on uncertain international conditions, Egypt is taking stock of the country's supply position for certain products, such as farm

machinery, fertilizer, insecticides, railway rolling stock, track equipment, pharmaceuticals, automotive vehicles for public use and telecommunication equipment. The government is reputed to be planning to make sure of as much as a two-year supply of these commodities, most of which is to be privately financed.

The Egyptian Minister of Finance has revealed that recent purchases of U.S.$12 million have been made of gold and United States Treasury bonds, so that total holdings are now U.S.$81 million, of which U.S.$44 million is in gold and U.S.$37 million in Treasury bonds. It is reported that the government intends to pursue the policy of raising its total holdings of gold and United States Treasury bonds.

Ethiopia

The State Bank of Ethiopia claims that it has strengthened the value of the Ethiopian dollar by increasing the amount of foreign exchange available for authorized imports. A recent modification of the currency reserve requirements allowed the bank to pursue this policy since it made available an appreciable amount of foreign exchange for imports. Except for the United States dollar, the discount on Ethiopian currency disappeared in the unofficial exchange market.

An International Bank loan of U.S.$5 million was made to Ethiopia on September 13, to be used for the rehabilitation and maintenance of the highway system. A second loan of U.S.$2 million was extended to provide the foreign exchange necessary for projects to be financed by the new Ethiopian Development Bank. These loans marked the first funds provided by the International Bank to an African nation.

France

The favourable trend in French foreign trade has continued, and a small favourable balance was achieved in the month of July for the first time. Imports against a year ago have remained fairly constant, but exports rose by 50 per cent for the month. The unfavourable balance of trade with the United States has not been eliminated, but it is only about 40 per cent of the rate for 1949.

Greece

Economic conditions in Greece are unsatisfactory, and immediate prospects are not encouraging. Fiscal policies have failed to restore internal financial stability, so that inflation is unchecked. Damage to crops resulting from a drought, which started in June of this year and continued through August, has reduced yields of tobacco, cotton, currants, and olive oil. The level of exports, which has been deplorably low for the past year, gives no promise of improving.

Germany

Exports from the Western German Republic improved consistently during the first seven months of 1950 to reach a monthly record level of U.S.$172 million in July. For the first half of 1950, exports amounted to over U.S.$778 million, in dollar terms, while imports stood at U.S.$1,118 million. The trade gap of U.S.$340 million for the six-month period is one-third less than the trade gap for the corresponding half year of 1949.

Guatemala

Although deterioration in Guatemala is not marked by any strongly adverse developments, the immediate situation is not entirely satisfactory. Lingering uncertainty after the political disturbances late in July exercise

a restraining influence on commercial activity. Banana shipments in 1950 have fallen below last year's level, with independent shippers relatively inactive. With coffee shipments at their lowest level for the year, demand for dollar exchange continues to exceed the supply and there has been a drain on the country's foreign exchange reserves. With total foreign exchange reserves at the end of July standing at U.S.$37·8 million, the situation is still satisfactory, although there was a loss in reserves of nearly U.S.$8 million during the preceding twelve-month period.

El Salvador

Importers in El Salvador have reacted to the threat of a scarcity of essential materials by making heavy stockpiling orders abroad of goods such as construction materials, hardware and machinery items.

Honduras

Although Honduras experienced a decline in exports of both bananas and coffee during the second quarter of 1950, as compared with 1949, it is reported that there is a general increase in buying of imported goods by merchants who seem more concerned with obtaining supplies than with price considerations.

Iceland

The Icelandic Economic Board announced that importers are no longer required to procure import licences and exchange permits for a limited list of articles, effective August 7. The commodities affected are: cereals, fishing gear, fuel oil, coal, salt, seamen's rubber boots, material for workmen's clothing, fence netting and barbed wire. It is still necessary for Icelandic importers either to make payment in advance or to obtain a guarantee from an Iceland Bank that foreign currency is available, in accordance with recently established regulations, before importing the goods.

India

An announcement by Indian authorities, late in September, added a few more items to the list of goods which may be imported freely from all countries, except South Africa, under open general licence No. 20, provided they are shipped before the end of the calendar year. The items concerned are spare parts for engines, pumps and tractors.

A thorough review is being made of India's import control system, as a preliminary to reforming the system for greater efficiency and closer conformity to the needs of the country. Indications are that the liberal import policy for capital equipment will be curtailed and a greater inflow of supply of consumer goods permitted. This would reverse the emphasis of recent years on investment at the expense of consumption, which has been a heavy charge on exchange reserves and a contributory cause to the continuing inflation.

In the first six months of this year, India achieved a favourable balance of trade with both hard and soft-currency areas. The sharp improvement in the trade balance was due partly to an increase in exports, especially in shipments of cotton and textiles and tea to soft-currency areas and oilseeds to dollar areas. In large measure, however, according to the Finance Minister, it was attributable to stringent restrictions on imports, which were applied to soft-currency imports in June, 1949, and extended to imports in general in October. A great stimulus to export trade was the devaluation of the rupee a year ago.

Indonesia

To outward appearances, Indonesia has made remarkable strides in regaining economic strength. Exports have gained in value month by month as small rubber producers release stocks to market in response to soaring prices, while imports continued at a low level due to short credit and the difficulty of selling at the high prices made necessary under the prevailing foreign exchange system. Behind this picture of favourable trade is a country unsettled by political and economic difficulties. The new political organization has not yet consolidated its control over the scattered Indonesian territories. Monetary and financial problems remain serious, since the currency reform early this year failed as a deflationary measure, with prices remaining high and speculators and black markets active.

Iraq

Following the recent financial agreement Iraq entered into with the United Kingdom, the National Bank of Iraq issued circulars defining scarce currency countries and giving details of the new import policy designed to effect closer control of Iraq's balance of payments position. The rules governing the establishment of import quotas were set out, the utilization and validity of import licences defined and instructions for the guidance of banks were also given.

In September, the Iraqi Finance Minister reviewed financial developments in the country since the beginning of the year and affirmed that the commercial crisis which had threatened Iraq some months ago had now been nearly eliminated. Unnecessary expenditure has been curtailed, taxes have been revised to stabilize the situation and the new import licensing scheme lent more security to foreign trade.

Israel

The discount on Israeli currency in New York, now offered at U.S.$1.50 per pound, compared to the official rate of U.S.$2.80, is regarded as a significant indicator of the weakness of that country's foreign exchange position. No complete figures of Israel's foreign reserves are available, but there has been a steady decline in the amount of foreign currencies included in the backing of the note issue of the Central Bank. There is fear that the exhaustion of foreign exchange reserves will shortly compel Israel to devalue its currency further.

Japan

The import budget established by the Japanese government for private imports in the quarter July-September, 1950, was set at the dollar equivalent of U.S.$257 million, a considerable increase over the preceding quarter's import budget of U.S.$144 million. Of the total for the quarter, approximately U.S.$104 million is earmarked for imports from the dollar area. The principal item on the approved list of imports is an allocation of U.S.$60 million for raw cotton from the dollar area.

A new trade and financial agreement between Japan and the Belgian Monetary Area, concluded at the end of August, anticipates a two-way trade volume of approximately U.S.$24 million for the year following June 1, 1950, representing an increase of about 80 per cent over the preceding year's trade.

Mexico

By an order dated August 7, Mexico removed certain iron and steel products from the list of commodities requiring prior import licences.

During the first half of 1950, Mexico's unfavourable balance of trade amounted to U.S.$29·5 million, a considerable increase over the deficit of U.S.$12·5 million for the same period of 1949. Machinery, equipment and tools for industry, mining and crafts comprised the most important group of imports.

Negotiations between Mexico and Germany led to a trade agreement, providing for an exchange of goods worth U.S.$62 million in each direction.

Nicaragua

The recent decision of Nicaragua's Exchange Control Office to suspend temporarily the issuance of import licences entitled to official exchange releases was apparently forced on the authorities by their prodigal policy of granting import licences during the first half of the year, which left practically no supply of controlled exchange to cover transactions for the remainder of the year. The situation is evidently temporary, since the coffee markets are strong and reports on the coming crop remain favourable.

Norway

The Norwegian Government has prepared special estimates to cover extraordinary military and civil defence expenditures for the next two and a half years, to be financed by new taxes and reducing other government expenditures. In order to attain the planned balance of the external economy, additional cuts in the private sector will have to be made. The import program will be reduced by 10 per cent in 1950, and the program for the current year will be revised.

Paraguay

Although a slight relaxation in Paraguay's restrictions on import licensing has been noted recently, there has been no overall policy change in this regard. The Bank of Paraguay has continued its general policy of refusing to grant letters of credit except in isolated cases. Exchange reserves have risen from U.S.$3·13 million at the beginning of the year to U.S.$7·26 million at the end of July, which improvement together with the marked scarcity of consumer goods in the country has led to the belief that there should be some easing of restrictions in the near future.

Peru

The new Peruvian administration announced its economic program to Congress in which was included: (1) special attention to the country's international credit position, with continued service of the external debt and an attempt to reduce the four-year period for the payment of commercial arrears; (2) gradual elimination of the remaining restrictions on imports consistent with a continued defence of the exchange value of the sol.

Philippines

Some of the short-term aspects of the Philippine economic position are encouraging. The estimated sugar production for 1950 is 65 per cent above outturn for 1949, which will lead to earnings of something over U.S.$80 million from sugar exports at current prices. The strict import and exchange control system, first adopted last December and since progressively tightened, has sharply reduced the Philippine trade deficit, checked the flight of capital, and led to an increase of about U.S.$20 million in gold and foreign exchange reserves. Despite this apparent improvement, the gist of the report of a special economic survey mission from the United States is that the Philippines face critical economic difficulties that can only be successfully met with large-scale financial aid from the United States.

Portugal

According to Portuguese trade statistics for the first six months of 1950, imports are still double exports, although the trade deficit is only 60 per cent of what it was for the same period a year ago. The improved trade experience is matched by better experience in agriculture this year, with yields of all major crops high. The sardine industry is in difficulties, due to the poor catch, and the government is striving to provide relief for this depressed industry.

Sweden

The dollar import plan adopted by the Swedish Government for the second half of 1950 provides for the issuance of dollar import licences for something more than U.S.$62 million. This program calls for a 10 per cent reduction in dollar imports compared to the scale of the first half of the year.

Union of South Africa

New regulations govern South Africa's import trade for 1951. General licences are to replace present universal permits, and instead of being restricted to the value of gold production and hard currency, earnings will equal total exchange earnings plus gold production. It is considered possible that the list of goods eligible for entry from all sources may be enlarged.

The financial position of South Africa has recovered strongly since devaluation, with exchange reserves rising from the equivalent of U.S.$190 million in September, 1949, to about U.S.$400 million at the end of August, 1950. The import control system has been an important influence leading to a reduction in the trade deficit for the first six months of the year from £105·5 million in 1949 to £38·3 million in 1950. The renewed inflow of investment capital from the United Kingdom has been a strong influence in restoring the balance of payments position.

United Kingdom

In the three months ended September 30, British gold and dollar reserves increased by U.S.$334 million. During the quarter, dollar earnings of the sterling area exceeded expenditures by U.S.$187 million, while ECA aid to an amount of U.S.$147 million accounted for the rest of the increase in reserves. In consequence of this increasingly favourable payments experience, gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area, which amounted to U.S.$1,340 million at the time of devaluation a year ago, now amount to U.S.$2,756 million.

Exports from the United Kingdom established a new record in the month of August, reaching a total of £196·7 million. With imports at only £214·9 million, the trade deficit for that month amounted to £18·2 million, the lowest figure since February, 1949. Exports to the United States and Canada, valued at U.S.$64·8 million, also set a new record.

Recent talks between the United Kingdom and South Africa led to an agreement that South Africa will sell to the United Kingdom, regularly and periodically, gold to the value of £50 million a year. The arrangement is considered mutually advantageous, as the Union is anxious to obtain imports from the sterling area and also to aid in strengthening the area's reserve position. The United Kingdom Government is prepared to allow capital to participate in useful economic developments in South Africa, and to allow that country access to the London capital market.

United States

For the month of July, the United States reported the smallest export surplus in more than nine years, when it fell to $65·3 million. Exports fell to the low figure of U.S.$774·1 million, while imports rose to $708·8 million.

Uruguay

Import controls in Uruguay have been further relaxed by a decree issued on September 1. All first category goods from Great Britain, Belgium, Sweden, Holland, France and Germany may now be imported without import licences. The prior licence requirement has also been eliminated for certain dollar products, principally spare parts for motor vehicles, agricultural and industrial machines and spare parts, aluminum, bronze, copper, iron wire of various types, tinplate and iron and steel in specific forms.

Venezuela

Importations of asbestos, cement sheets, tubes and piping into Venezuela have been made subject to previous import licence, effective August 9.

Canadian Cattle Purchased for Mexican Government

Nineteen purebred cattle were purchased on behalf of the Mexican Government at the All-Canadian Holstein sale, held on October 23 in Toronto. Seventy-one head of cattle were sold for $76,150 at the sale, the highest price being $6,000 for a seven-months-old bull.

Mexico to Increase Sugar Production

Mexico, August 16, 1950.—(FTS)—Mexican sugar producers plan a production of one million metric tons of sugar annually by 1955. Almost all of the increased tonnage, amounting to approximately 400,000 metric tons over recent averages, will be available for export.

The 1949-50 sugar harvest was valued at approximately $56·5 million, and the Union of Sugar Producers estimates that its members will require credits amounting to $18 million during the next five years in order to bring new acreage under cultivation. Such credits are reported to be viewed favourably by private banks. They possibly would be issued through the Nacional Finanicera, a government-owned bond and investment corporation that has invested in many domestic industries.

The 1949-50 sugar harvest yielded 615,000 metric tons, 30,000 metric tons under that of the previous year. The exportable surplus is less than 20,000 metric tons.

Domestic consumption of sugar has risen from 449,800 metric tons in 1945 to 561,000 metric tons in 1949, and an estimated 590,000 metric tons this year. Per capita consumption of refined sugar is reported by the Banco Nacional de Mexico to have increased from 19·5 kilograms in 1946 to 22·8 kilograms last year. In the heavily populated Federal District, consumption is estimated at 62·1 kilograms per capita. The figure at the other end of the scale, in the agricultural state of Guererro, is 6·8 kilograms.

For many years, up to 1947, Mexican imports of sugar averaged over 70,000 metric tons annually. Heavy investment during 1945-46 made nearly 60,000 metric tons available for export in that year. In 1945, production totalled 372,900 metric tons, and import requirements were 76,900 metric tons. Production reached its highest point in 1948-49, amounting to 645,400 metric tons.

British Requirements of Potassium May be Satisfied by New Deposits

Extensive find made in Eskdale district in the North Riding of Yorkshire—Discovery made while boring for oil just prior to the war—Great Britain is completely dependent on foreign sources for this commodity at present.

By M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

LIVERPOOL, October 18, 1950.—Large deposits of potassium, sufficient to meet British requirements for the next 140 years, have been reported from the North Riding of Yorkshire. Dr. Alexander Fleck, a director of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, stated in a paper delivered yesterday to the Newcastle section of the Society of Chemical Industry that the deposits had been discovered in the Eskdale district.

Hitherto, he said, Britain had been completely dependent on foreign sources for this vital commodity, normally on German and French deposits, though during the war, on Spain, the United States and Russia. Germany was the principal potash-producing country, but some 60 per cent of her productive capacity now lay within the Russian-occupied zone. Potassium was a vital element to crop growth and, through plants, in human and animal diet. This was derived mainly from the addition to the soil of potash fertilizer, the annual consumption of which in Britain had risen from 75,000 tons in 1939 to 234,000 tons for the year ended June 30, 1950. The value of present potash imports is about £6,000,000 a year. Potassium was also important in a number of industrial processes.

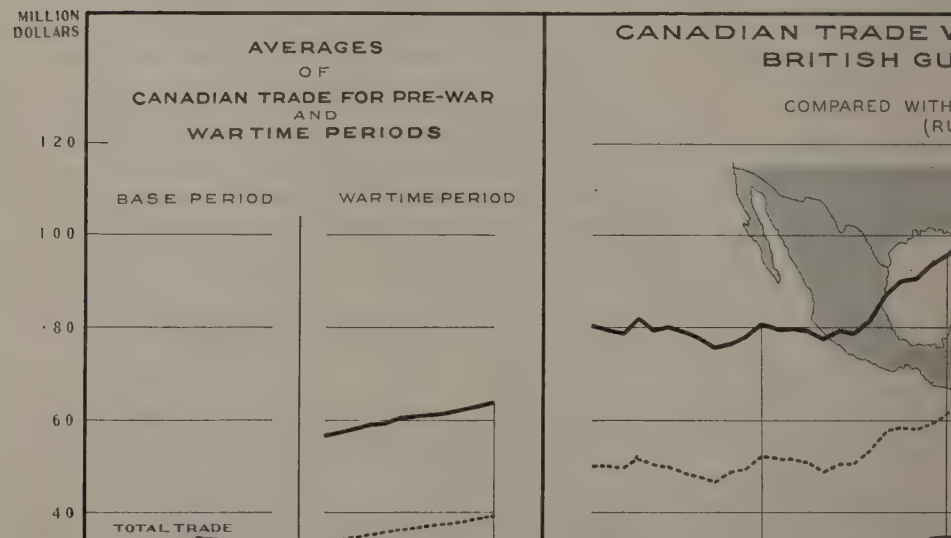
Dr. Fleck stated that Britain's needs could be supplied from the newly discovered deposits for 140 years, assuming an increased annual consumption of 500,000 tons—in terms of potassium chloride—and a 35 per cent extraction rate. He pointed out, however, that it was likely that the deposits would prove more extensive than the 12 square miles so far assumed, and that it also might be possible to exploit deposits of another potassium-bearing mineral which had been found at a greater depth.

Dr. Fleck added that the deposits compared favourably in richness of potassium content and thickness with those already being worked in other countries. The depth at which they occurred—about 4,000 feet—was much greater than any at present worked, and the question of extraction, whether by mining or solution methods, had yet to be tackled. The deposits were of sylvanite, a mixture of salt and potassium chloride, and one of the easiest of the commonly occurring potash-bearing ores from which to obtain potassium in marketable form. It was stated that, geologically, the deposits were related to those in Germany and Russia, and were laid down by the evaporation of the Zechstein Sea, which covered much of Central Europe and Northern England in the Permian period, some two hundred million years ago.

The potassium was first discovered by the D'Arcy Exploration Company when boring for oil near Whitby just before the war. They informed Imperial Chemical Industries, who placed the facts before the government, but it was decided such a project could not be embarked upon during the war. In 1947, the government asked Imperial Chemical Industries to make further exploratory borings, and it is on the evidence obtained from these that Dr. Fleck's paper was based.

EXPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended June					
	Average 1935–39		1949		1950	
	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent
Bermuda	1,346	10·9	4,011	8·0	2,999	8·5
British Guiana	1,242	10·1	6,906	13·7	4,502	12·8
British Honduras	251	2·0	978	1·9	457	1·3
British West Indies—						
Bahamas	[1]	[1]	2,742	5·4	2,041	5·8
Barbados	1,146	9·3	5,592	11·1	3,966	11·2
Jamaica	3,717	30·1	9,170	18·2	8,347	23·6
Leeward and Windward Islands	[1]	[1]	5,724	11·4	3,673	10·4
Trinidad and Tobago	3,079	24·9	15,305	30·3	9,322	26·4
Other	1,567	12·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12,348	100·0	50,429	100·0	35,307	100·0



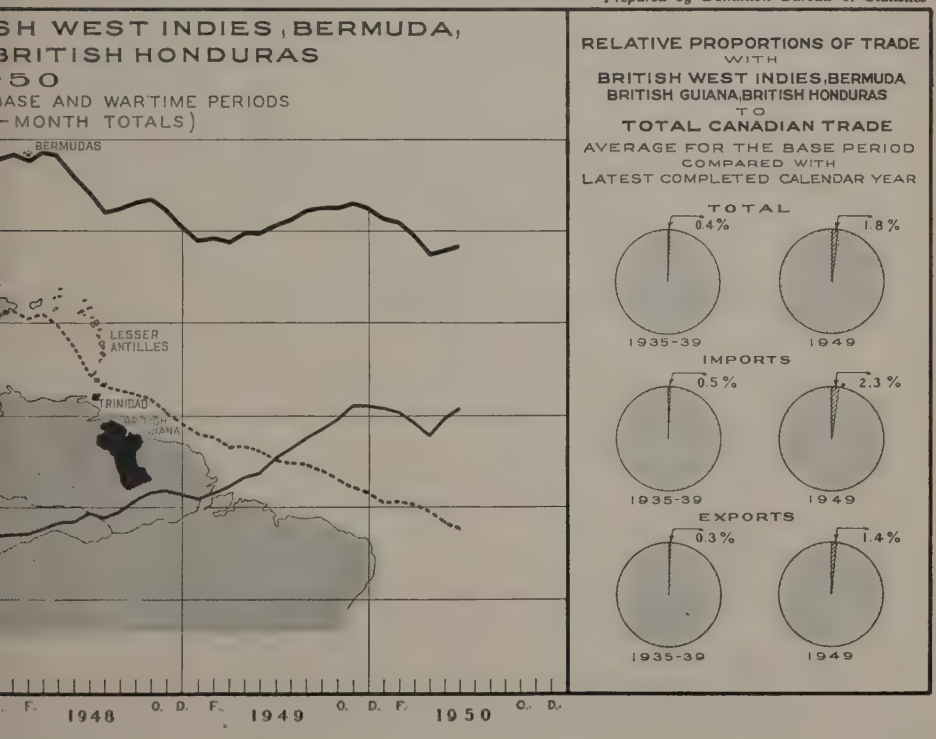
itish West Indies

IMPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended June					
	Average 1935–39		1949		1950	
	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent
Bermuda	107	0·6	197	0·4	93	0·2
British Guiana	5,212	28·2	16,850	33·2	22,220	36·2
British Honduras	85	0·5	597	1·2	123	0·2
British West Indies—						
Bahamas	[1]	[1]	843	1·7	580	0·9
Barbados	3,573	19·4	5,677	11·2	8,653	14·1
Jamaica	5,315	28·8	12·720	25·1	15,530	25·3
Leeward and Windward Islands	[1]	[1]	351	0·7	330	0·5
Trinidad and Tobago	2,326	12·6	13,485	26·6	13,773	22·5
Other	1,844	10·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	18,461	100·0	50,719	100·0	61,301	100·0

[1] Included with "other".

Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics



External Trade Surplus of Great Britain Largest Recorded Since Before the War

Favourable balance of £52 million earned in the first half of 1950 on total visible and invisible transactions—Debit balance with dollar area reduced while indebtedness to sterling area increased.

LONDON, October 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Great Britain earned an external trade surplus of £52 million on total visible and invisible current transactions in the first half of 1950; the largest surplus for any six-month period since before the war. The White Paper on the balance of payments position at the end of last June shows that the surplus was the result of a deficit of £108 million in visible trade, and a surplus of £160 million in invisible trade.

Balance of Payments Position

(Millions of pounds)

	January-June	
	1950	1949
Debits—		
Imports	1,150	958
Invisible items	254	256
Total debits	1,404	1,214
Credits—		
Exports	1,042	915
Shipping	153	142
Interest	98	78
Travel	26	20
Other	137	75
Total credits	1,456	1,230

The exceptional rise in miscellaneous revenues to £137 million in the first half of 1950, as compared with £84 million in the last six months of 1949, is attributable in part to larger sales by British-controlled oil companies.

With the dollar area, the United Kingdom had a debit balance of only £52 million in the first half of 1950. This was a reduction of £90 million on the first half of 1949. Imports from the dollar area were slightly lower at £202 million, against £206 million in the first six months of last year. Exports, on the other hand, increased by £36 million or from £95 million to £131 million.

United Kingdom Sterling Liabilities and Holdings

(Millions of pounds)

	1950 June 30	1949 June 30
Liabilities—		
To non-sterling area countries:		
Dollar area	36	19
Other Western Hemisphere	89	92
OEEC countries	378	368
Other non-sterling countries	471	531
Total	974	1,010
To sterling area countries:		
Dependent overseas territories	580	533
Other sterling area countries	1,917	1,692
Total	2,497	2,225
Total to all countries	3,471	3,235
Non-territorial organizations	575	395
Grand total	4,046	3,630
Holdings of non-dollar currencies:		
OEEC countries	41	44
Other non-sterling countries	....	....
Total	41	44

It is noteworthy that United Kingdom indebtedness to sterling area countries rose by £200 million since the beginning of the year and that over the same period total indebtedness to countries outside the sterling area declined by £69 million.

Hurricane Causes Considerable Damage in Jamaica

Kingston, October 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Considerable damage was sustained by Jamaica as a result of a recent hurricane, flood rains having fallen and severe winds having blown for nearly three days. It will be some time before estimates of the damage can be compiled, but reports indicate that roads, bridges and the railway were principally affected. There was remarkably little damage caused by the wind, and the loss to banana plantations is estimated at only ten per cent, while that to the citrus crops is negligible. Late corn and ground provision crops have suffered severely from flood conditions.

It is believed the highest rainfall at any one point was 18 inches, although torrential downpours were prevalent. All roads to Kingston were blocked for several days, and the provision supply position became difficult. In one valley a whole town was submerged, several important bridges collapsed and railway schedules were badly disrupted. Sections still inundated should drain off quickly if today's fine weather prevails.

Manufacturers' Sales and Orders Increased in the United States

Washington, D.C., October 12, 1950.—(FTS)—The Office of Business Economics, in the Department of Commerce, recently announced a marked upward movement in manufacturers' sales and orders during August, the movement recording a new peak over former levels. With peak demand and rising prices in August, shipments were over $24 billion, while new orders received by manufacturers were nearly $28 billion. Increased production and sales were reflected in lower inventories which were down by $200 million.

After seasonal adjustment, sales were shown to have been 10 per cent above July's figure, with durable and non-durable industries sharing equally in the advance. In the durable goods group, iron and steel, electrical machinery, motor vehicles and lumber industries reported the largest increases; textiles, apparel, chemicals and petroleum showed the most marked gains in non-durables.

Incoming business in iron, steel, electrical and machinery groups increased 25 per cent; the average increase, across all groups, in new orders being 15 per cent, exceeding sales by about $3·5 billion.

The drop in inventories of $200 million came in the non-durable goods group, inventories of durables showing little change.

Manufacturers' Sales, Inventories and New Orders

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted	
	1949	1950		1950	
	Aug.	July	Aug.	July	Aug.
			('000,000)		
Sales, total	$18.9	$20.0	$24.2	$21.7	$24.3
Durable-goods industries	7.9	8.4	10.3	9.2	10.5
Non-durable-goods industries	11.0	11.5	13.8	12.5	13.8
Inventories, total	31.7	31.7	31.5	31.8	31.6
Durable-goods industries	14.7	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.2
Non-durable-goods industries	16.9	17.4	17.3	17.5	17.3
New orders, total	18.7	24.0	27.8	n.a.	n.a.
Durable-goods industries	7.4	11.5	13.6	n.a.	n.a.
Non-durable-goods industries	11.3	12.5	14.3	n.a.	n.a.

n.a.—Not available.

Trade Notes

ARGENTINA

Argentina Fixes Export Quota for Butter

Buenos Aires, July 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Economic Affairs has fixed 2,500 tons as the export quota for butter for the period July 15 to September 15. The Department of Exports and Imports will accept applications for export licences until August 7.

Advance Date for Official Purchase of Argentina Grain Crops

Buenos Aires, July 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Trade Promotion Institute (I.A.P.I.) fixed the date of August 31 for the purchase of wheat, oats, barley, rye, linseed and rapeseed of the 1949-50 crop originally set at October 31. The reason given for this measure is that I.A.P.I. has already sold the quantities purchased.

Loans Granted to Combat Agricultural Pests

Buenos Aires, July 31, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Finance announced that the Banco de la Nación would grant loans for the purchase of chemical products, labour machinery, etc. to combat agricultural pests in general. These loans will also apply to vineyards, orchards and cattle dips.

The measure will benefit property owners or tenant farmers whose crops are affected by pests and diseases, and also applies to livestock. With the current prices ruling in the zone, the loans would be granted for the total cost of chemicals and labour and up to 80 per cent of the value on machinery.

The terms for these loans are 180 days and may be renewable for an equal period.

Argentina Sells Beef to Germany

Buenos Aires, September 21, 1950.—(FTS)—The sale of 5,000 metric tons of Argentine beef to Germany at U.S.$0.38 per kilo, f.o.b., excluding commission, or U.S.$0.387755 per kilo including commission, was reported in the local press. The sale was made to private German firms and amounts to some $2,000,000. The price, including commission, works out to £138.572 per long ton, slightly lower than the £140 per long ton asked by Argentina in negotiations with Great Britain.

BELGIAN CONGO

Margarine Factory Opened in Belgian Congo

Leopoldville, September 26, 1950.—(FTS)—The Belgian Congo's first margarine factory has now been opened at Leopoldville. Using local palm oil, the new factory, erected by Colocoton-Colohuile, is already producing margarine. Other operations will begin soon, including the production of lard, household soap, toilet and powdered soap. Daily production, at a

rate of 20 tons of margarine and 15 tons of household soap, is hoped for. The production of soap is not a new development in the colony, but the production of margarine has not been attempted before. There will be difficulties in reaching native consumers who generally have no refrigerators in which to keep margarine.

Demand for Cloth in Belgian Congo Expected to Increase

Leopoldville, September 26, 1950.—(FTS)—Rising standards of living among the natives should increase the demand for cloth. This should be cheap, of striking picturesque design, and preferably colourful. The natives have strong ideas about design and it is common for mills in other countries to produce special patterns to the order of the Congo importer.

It is expected that Congo mills will in 1950 increase their production 50 per cent to 45 million metres which would not supply half current requirements. At present rates of increase, consumption may soon reach 200 metres annually. Local production offers only cretonne, drill, "indigo", "américani" and other simple varieties, usually in blue and white.

Output of Textiles Increased in the Belgian Congo

Leopoldville, September 29, 1950.—(FTS)—The Congo textile industry includes at the present time two factories principally manufacturing cloth for natives; a mill for manufacturing blankets, and a mill for the manufacture of packing sacks. One of these weaving mills is located in Albertville, the other is in Leopoldville. In 1949 when the sack industry had finished its trial runs, the output of the other enterprises reached 800,000 blankets, and some 30 million of metres of cloth.

These figures represent only a part of the Congo consumption. Two million blankets varying from 700 to 1,650 grams are still imported, and the 30 million metres of cloth of local make represent but a third of the cloth of all sorts bought by the natives.

BOLIVIA

Bolivia Has New Edible Oil Factory

Lima, September 17, 1950.—(FTS)—The Compañia Agropecuaria del Oriente has built a refinery of edible oils near the city of Cochabamba in Bolivia. The factory is equipped with a modern laboratory, an experimental farm and comprises seven large buildings spread over an area of 15 hectares. The raw materials used will be sunflower, cotton and peanut seeds and the expected production will amount to one thousand tons of oil per annum.

Bolivia Buys Canadian Wheat

Lima, September 17, 1950.—(FTS)—Bolivia recently purchased approximately 370,000 bushels of No. 2 Northern wheat from Canada under the terms of the International Wheat Agreement. Canadian sales of wheat to that country in 1949 amounted to 354,668 bushels. Prior to that year, sales of Canadian wheat to Bolivia were nil.

Bolivia May Get Outlet to the Pacific

Lima, September 18, 1950.—(FTS)—The press of Bolivia, Peru and Chile have published many articles in recent months on Bolivia's desire of obtaining a sea outlet. Negotiations are still in the preliminary stage,

but all countries concerned are apparently disposed to go ahead with the project. Present shipments to Bolivia have to go through the ports of Mollendo in Peru and Arica or Antofagasta in Chile.

Canadian Purchases from Bolivia Greatly Increased

Lima, September 25, 1950.—(FTS)—Imports into Canada from Bolivia amounted to Can. $2,048,876 in 1949. They were nil in 1948 and only amounted to $7,867 in 1947. Imports consist principally of ores of metals, Brazil nuts and tungsten and bismuth.

Canadian Exports to Bolivia Increasing

Lima, September 26, 1950.—(FTS)—Canadian exports to Bolivia in 1949 amounted to Can. $1,907,894, as compared with $1,045,804 in 1948 and $566,724 in 1947. The main items shipped by Canada include wheat, flour of wheat, newsprint and calcium compounds.

CHILE

Germany and Chile Discuss Payments Agreement

Santiago, September 8, 1950.—(FTS)—A German commercial mission has arrived in Chile and is discussing with the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs the amplification of the present payments agreement between Western Germany and Chile. The negotiations will last about three weeks. Chile is especially desirous of including in the agreement exports of copper, nitrate and fertilizers. Germany, on the other hand, wishes to place on the Chilean market agricultural machinery, fishing vessels, optical instruments, chemical products and railway automotors.

Chilean Production of Potatoes Reduced

Santiago, September 8, 1950.—(FTS)—A shortage of potatoes is noticeable in the Santiago market, reportedly due to the production this year being some 8,000 metric tons less than last year's output of approximately 45,000 metric tons. The reduced production this year is due, first of all to the drought during the summer, and later to premature autumn rains. Transport difficulties, coupled with lack of storage in the south of Chile, has also led to the commercial loss of crops.

Approximately 50,000 hectares are planted with potatoes and for this area about 10,000 metric tons have to be reserved for seeds.

Modus Vivendi Between Chile and Mexico Renewed

Santiago, September 8, 1950.—(FTS)—The existing *modus vivendi* between Chile and Mexico has been renewed for a further year, as from July 8, 1949. The present agreement is of the nature of the most-favoured-nation agreement, but more conditions are being discussed, when a definite commercial treaty will be signed.

Chile to Assist Agricultural Industry

Santiago, September 29, 1950.—(FTS)—The Corporación de Fomento has agreed to advance Ch. $1,900,000 for improvements in the irrigation system in the Central and Aconcagua valleys of Chile. A credit of U.S. $78,600 has also been approved for the purchase of pulverizing equipment for the agricultural and fruit interests.

Large Cattle Purchases Made by Chile

Santiago, September 29, 1950.—(FTS)—For the first seven months of 1950, 81,345 head of cattle, valued at Ch. $434,598,858 were imported. The major portion is cattle for domestic consumption purchased from Argentina.

Chile Prohibits Salmon Trout Fishing

Santiago, October 4, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Commerce has prohibited for a period of six years the commercial fishing of salmon species in all lakes and water courses of the country. The same decree authorizes a strict revision in the transport companies, markets, hotels, restaurants and retail stores. Exception is granted in the case of fly fishing up to a maximum of twenty fish per person, which must be on a purely sporting basis and not with commercial ends.

Chile to Import Trucks

Santiago, October 4, 1950.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council (Condecor), taking into consideration the scarcity of transport trucks, has agreed to import vehicles up to a value of U.S. $2,000,000. The balance of the money required to import 3,000 vehicles will be obtained through credits granted by the foreign manufacturers against future supplies of foreign exchange in Chile. Special preference will be given to the import of heavy trucks and trailers. Facilities will likewise be given for the import of ambulances and material for the fire brigades to be charged on the 1951 exchange budget.

Chile to Import Raw Material for the Soap Industry

Santiago, October 4, 1950.—(FTS)—Condecor has authorized the import of 1,000 tons of Argentine tallow to be utilized in the manufacture of washing soaps, as a charge against proceeds of exports of Chilean cement.

HONG KONG

Hong Kong and Canada Linked by Radio-Telephone

Hong Kong, September 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Radio-telephone service now links Canada with Hong Kong. The service operates daily from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. (Ottawa time 8 p.m. to 12 p.m.) and the rate is HK $48 per minute (approximately Can. $9.50).

Chinese Dollar Altered in Terms of Hong Kong Currency

Hong Kong, September 7, 1950.—(FTS)—The People's Government of China altered the value of the Jen Min Piaso (People's Currency) in terms of HK dollars, by adjusting the exchange rate from JMP 4950 to JMP 4750 to HK $1. Three months ago the rate was JMP 6400 to HK $1. The appreciation of JMP indicates progress in its stabilization and the gradual control of inflation in China, and will, at the same time stimulate imports of goods into China.

Chinese Nationalists Alter Restrictive Import Controls

Hong Kong, September 13, 1950.—(FTS)—It is reported from Taiwan (Formosa) that the Chinese Nationalists have altered their restrictive import control laws to permit prohibited imports from Hong Kong to

be stockpiled in "safekeeping warehouses" at ports in Taiwan. Storage without tax or charge will be permitted for one year, until the goods are either accepted by the Taiwan Government or are reshipped abroad. The measure is believed to be a bid to prevent Hong Kong stocks from passing entirely into Chinese Communist hands.

Large Vessel Launched at Hong Kong

Hong Kong, September 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The *S.S. Anshun,* largest vessel to be built in the Far East since the end of the war, was launched on September 13 at the Taikoo Dockyards, Hong Kong. Built for the China Coast-Malaya run of the China Navigation Company, the *Anshun* is 400 feet long, displaces 7,000 tons and has a cruising speed of 15 knots. A feature of her cargo facilities is the large amount of refrigerated space. Accommodation is provided for 40 first class passengers and a thousand deck passengers.

Hong Kong Trade with China at Record High

Hong Kong, September 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Trade statistics reveal that 30 per cent of Hong Kong's transhipment trade is conducted with China. Exports from China stress the traditional staples—bristles, tung oil, beancake, peanuts, etc. Imports into China stress producers' goods, e.g., machinery, raw materials, chemicals, metals and fibres. Trade in consumer goods is strictly limited by import controls. The difficulties hampering ocean and coastal shipping have not yet been overcome, but nonetheless the level of trade between Hong Kong and China is at an all-time high.

Few Hong Kong Merchants Monopolize Trade With China

Hong Kong, September 15, 1950.—(FTS)—The People's Government of China has nominated a handful of Chinese firms in Hong Kong as state trading agents, and these few firms are monopolizing business with China. Only these fortunate few seem to be able to obtain import licences, and they are always able to make prompt payment for goods purchased. The general business community in Hong Kong is compelled to deal with the local agents when trading with China, much to the chagrin of merchants who find the days of high profits are past.

As a result many Chinese merchants are taking active steps to increase their commerce with other transhipment markets. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has already sponsored two group visits to the Philippines, Indo China, Thailand, Indonesia, Borneo, Malaya and Singapore, in an attempt to locate new business.

Hong Kong Fishing Industry Having Marketing Difficulties

Hong Kong, September 15, 1950.—(FTS)—The Hong Kong fishing industry, the largest in the British Colonial Empire, and employing some 50,000 persons, is facing disastrous marketing difficulties. Normally 80 per cent of the catch is exported as salt fish to the China mainland, but the People's Government has prohibited its import. This move is believed to be more economic than political. It is designed to force the build-up of the domestic fishing industry in South China by compelling the Chinese fishermen to vacate Hong Kong for mainland ports, and also to reduce the cost of this important food item to the Chinese mainland consumer.

Synthetic Leather Factory to be Established in the Philippines

Manila, September 1, 1950.—(FTS)—The Board of Directors of the National Development Company has approved a proposal for the establishment of a plant and factory for the manufacture of synthetic leather. The proposed factory will require an overall outlay of 86,000 pesos, of which 39,200 pesos will be required for the purchase of machinery and equipment. It was pointed out that the dollar requirement of this venture will amount to $5,300, and that some of the machinery and equipment for the factory are available from reparation tools, or they can be manufactured in the machine shops of the National Development Company. It is expected that the factory will require about 42,300 pesos as its initial operating expense and, after three months, sales from the production will keep the factory on its own.

Philippines Approves Large Irrigation Fund

Manila, September 18, 1950.—(FTS)—President Quirino has approved the special budget allotting 846,500 pesos for the Bureau of Public Works for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, for use in opening and maintaining irrigation systems under the administration of the Philippine Government. The money will be taken from the collections of irrigation fees at the rate of 12 pesos per 2½ acres.

Philippines Mining Company Expects Big Yield

Manila, September 20, 1950.—(FTS)—The Benguet Consolidated Mining Company expects to produce gold worth two million pesos and chromite valued at four million pesos this year, provided it will be able to import from abroad the necessary machine parts, chemicals and other materials. It was also learned that a total of 40 million pesos had been invested to rehabilitate the Benguet Consolidated Mines.

Cotton Undershirts Imported by the Philippines

Manila, September 23, 1950.—(FTS)—There are two knitting factories and one hosiery mill in the Philippines. They are the Philippine Knitting Factory, at San Francisco del Monte, the Central Knitting and Weaving Factory, Inc., and the Philippine Stocking Factory. The first started operation on August 1, 1948, and uses imported yarns, although it is believed that yarn made locally is also being used. The daily output is 5,000 kilograms. The firm is capitalized at 500,000 pesos, but due to the brisk demand for its knitted fabrics, the authorized capital may be increased to expand production facilities.

The Central Knitting and Weaving Factory is in the process of incorporation, with a capitalization of 500,000 pesos. At present, there is no available information on its productive capacity.

The Philippine Stocking Factory manufactures hosiery, and was incorporated five months ago with an authorized capital of 100,000 pesos. Like the two other knitting factories, it is reported as being owned by Chinese. In view of the shortage of production capacity, the Philippines is a heavy importer of cotton undershirts.

Two Paper Mills Operating in the Philippines

Manila, September 23, 1950.—(FTS)—At the present time, there are two paper mills in actual operation in the Philippines, namely, the

National Development Company Paper Mill, at Mandaluyong, Rizal, and the Compania de Celulosa de Filipinas, at Bais, Negros Oriental, a subsidiary of the La Tabacalera.

The NDC paper mill is manufacturing kraft paper out of abaca waste, rice straw, boho and similar agricultural products. It has an estimated production capacity of 20 to 25 tons of kraft paper a day. The original appropriation for this paper project was 891,050 pesos. The planned productive capacity, however, has been greatly reduced owing to damage by fire. This plant also manufactures newsprint on a small scale.

The Tabacalera subsidiary is manufacturing bond paper and chipboard out of sugar cane bagasse. It has an annual production capacity of 4,400 tons of bond paper and 1,200 tons of chipboard. The factory is also producing hydrochloric acid as a by-product.

SPAIN

Spanish Imports and Exports Lower in 1950

Madrid, September 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Imports into Spain for the first five months of this year amounted to 479 million gold pesetas, as compared with 622 million gold pesetas in 1949. Exports for the same period amounted to 544 million gold pesetas against 565 million last year.

Powdered Milk Industry Established in Spain

Madrid, September 1, 1950.—(FTS)—A new industry has been established in Santander for the manufacture of powdered milk. As a start, 10,000 litres per day of fluid milk will be processed.

Paprika Prices and Distribution Decontrolled in Spain

Madrid, September 9, 1950.—(FTS)—Prices and distribution of paprika during the next 1950-1951 season have been decontrolled by a decree published September 1 in the official gazette of the Spanish government. Last year 2·9 million kilos of paprika, valued at 19 million pesetas, were exported from Spain.

Demand for Valencian Peanuts Lower

Madrid, September 9, 1950.—(FTS)—The Valencian peanut crop is about 7,500 tons. The chocolate industry usually absorbs 30 per cent of the nuts, but demand has fallen and there is a surplus of unshelled peanuts of inferior qualities.

Spanish Imports From North America Rise

Madrid, September 16, 1950.—(FTS)—During the first four months of 1950, Spanish imports from North America showed an increase of 22·1 per cent of all imports. During the same period in 1949, imports from North America were 6·5 per cent of the total imports.

Spanish Steel Output Greatly Increased

Madrid, September 16, 1950.—(FTS)—Steel output from electric furnaces in the Spanish iron and steel industry has increased greatly, 8,096 tons in June as compared with a monthly average of only 4,329 in 1949. The respective figure for pig iron is 54,735 tons, to which the Catalan forge must be added.

Spain Had Adverse Trade Balance in June

Madrid, October 6, 1950.—(FTS)—Below are the figures given by the Spanish Bureau of Statistics for the month of June 1950, showing an adverse balance of 57·4 million gold pesetas.

Spanish Imports and Exports in June

	Imports		Exports	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
	(million gold pesetas)			
Live animals	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·2
Raw materials	42·6	38·4	13·9	11·6
Manufactured goods	58·7	72·2	35·5	32·7
Foodstuffs	33·6	27·5	52·6	36·2
Total	134·9	138·1	102·0	80·7
Balance		–57·4	–32·9	

New Spanish Sulphuric Acid Factory Inaugurated

Madrid, October 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The Spanish review, "El Economista", reports that the new sulphuric acid factory "Sefanitro" at Luchana, Baracaldo, was inaugurated a few days ago. This installation is considered to be the most important in Spain. Its production will be 290 tons daily of monohydrate sulphuric acid, later to be increased to 400 tons per day. The total production will be absorbed by the same company in order to obtain synthetic nitrogen fertilizers, equal to 24,000 tons of nitrogen a year, which represents an annual output of 120,000 tons of ammonium sulphate fertilizer.

New Industry Will Manufacture Steel Pipe

Madrid, October 6, 1950.—(FTS)—"Fabricaciones Igea, S.A.", of Mondragon, will manufacture 1,000 tons of pipe between $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and 3 inches yearly, using steel sheeting electrically soldered, according to a press report.

Bank of Spain Increases Peseta Circulation

Madrid, October 6, 1950.—(FTS)—A decree published in the Spanish Official Gazette today, authorizes the Bank of Spain to place in circulation up to 30,000 million pesetas in notes. Although it was not officially published, it is known that the previous limit of circulation was between 27,000 and 28,000 millions.

TRINIDAD

International Aeradio to Establish Office in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, August 10, 1950.—(FTS)—Head office for the Caribbean subsidiary of International Aeradio Limited will be situated in Trinidad. Capital of $500,000 has been earmarked to incorporate the aeronautical tele-communications and radio navigational aids system of British West Indian Airways, Pan American World Airways and International Aeradio Limited into one organization. Negotiations are also reported to be well advanced for extension of facilities in the Leeward and Windward Islands. The services to be provided are open to all airline operators in the Caribbean, thus incorporating one of the principal recommendations of the International Civil Air Organization. The government wireless station in Trinidad is not affected and will continue to operate separately.

Television is Formally Introduced to Mexican People by President

All TV receivers must be imported—Radio imports into Mexico have been prohibited since 1947, but parts may enter at low duty rates—Mexico is good market for electronic equipment.

By R. N. Hazlehurst, Office of the Commercial Secretary for Canada

MEXICO CITY, September 15, 1950.—Television was formally introduced to the people of this country on September 1, when the President's annual "State of the Union" address to Congress was televized. Mexico thus became the first country in Latin America to have a fully equipped and operating TV system. While there are only about 1,000 receiving sets in use, they are selling rapidly, and it is expected there will be some 5,000 in use by the end of this year.

No facilities exist in Mexico for the production of TV receivers, and they must be imported. The government has set the quota at 10,000 for an eight-month period, beginning on September 1, which is divided among the local representatives of twelve United States manufacturers. The demand already exceeds the supply, so that no difficulty is expected in disposing of the initial quota, and future business prospects appear bright.

While the importation of television sets is permitted at reasonable rates of duty, the importation of radios has been prohibited since July, 1947, when, in an effort to conserve dwindling reserves of United States exchange, a wide range of luxury items was put on the prohibited list. However, by permitting parts to enter at low duty rates, it was hoped that a domestic radio assembly industry might develop. This aim has been realized in that many of the principal United States manufacturers have set up assembly plants, and there are now twelve active producers, as compared with seven at the beginning of 1949. Of these, six limit their output to one brand, while the rest operate on a contract basis, assembling a number of different brands for various distributors.

Domestic Production of Radio Sets Increased

The production of receiving sets rose from 71,500 in 1948 to an estimated 116,016 in 1949, the majority of the radios being assembled by the larger companies, such as R.C.A. Victor, Philco, General Electric, Motorola, Zenith and Westinghouse. An analysis of the 1949 production figures of these companies gives a breakdown by types of radios, as follows: Table models, 93,464; console radio phonographs, 4,943; portable radios, 1,113; battery sets, 2,846; and miscellaneous, 1,150; a total of 103,516. The estimated production by small unclassified plants is 12,500.

While some components for radio sets are being manufactured in this country, by far the largest part are being imported, and in 1949 the volume was quite substantial, as follows:

Imports of Radio Components in 1949

	Pesos
Radio tubes	6,698,236
Antennas	478,860
Speakers	2,266,233
Loose and spare parts, n.o.p.	14,322,185
Total	23,765,514

Countries of Origin	Pesos
United States	22,077,593
Netherlands	1,299,805
Great Britain	159,569
CANADA	99,150
Others	129,397
Total	23,765,514

From the foregoing statistics, it can be seen that over 90 per cent of all radio components imported into Mexico come from the United States. This is not surprising, in view of the fact that most of the assembly plants in Mexico are American subsidiaries. Nevertheless, they are willing to consider offers from any source, if the prices are competitive. The field is a lucrative one for any Canadian manufacturers of electronic equipment who are interested. Although the assembly plants in Mexico are expanding their facilities for manufacturing components so as to attain eventual self-sufficiency, this goal is still in the future. For the next two years at least, a good market will continue to exist for electronic equipment of foreign origin.

A. J. Langdon Resigns from Commodities Branch

Arthur J. Langdon, Commodity Officer for Non-metallic Minerals, has resigned from the Department of Trade and Commerce to take up a position with the Standard Tube Company, Limited, as district manager in Ottawa. He was born in Ottawa, receiving his early education there, and later took a special course in actuarial science at McGill University. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers in Canada, Great Britain and the Mediterranean theatre during the Second World War, after which he joined the Department of Trade and Commerce as Chief of Trade Services in the Import Division.

Increased Dollar Exports from Northern Ireland Urged

Belfast, September 29, 1950.—(FTS)—At the conclusion of a two-day visit to Belfast, the Chief Executive of the Dollar Export Board, Sir Cecil Weir, mentioned the continuing importance of linen as a dollar-earner. He also emphasized, however, that the closing of the dollar gap could not be accomplished solely on the basis of increasing exports of traditional manufactures. Linen had already reached a point where any increase in volume was bound to be limited to powers of production. He called attention to the many other industries in Northern Ireland, some of them new, for the products of which there were sales possibilities in the United States and Canada. It was a mistake to ignore the American market because the type of goods they had to sell were already made in America.

He had been impressed by the quality and appearance of the Northern Ireland stand at the recent United States International Trade Fair, in Chicago. Exhibitors who had done best at the Fair, he said, were those who had not previously been exporters to the United States.

He suggested that Northern Ireland firms should be represented at the Canadian International Trade Fair at Toronto, remarking that the long-term prospects in Canada were extremely good for everything. He added that it would pay British manufacturers to go out for business there.

It was hoped that the Dollar Export Board would be able to do something to bring to the notice of American firms the facilities available to them in Northern Ireland for starting branch plants.

Spain Unable to Buy Newfoundland Fish Due to Shortage of Foreign Exchange

Dried codfish imported under strict government control and prices fixed according to landed cost—Efforts to stimulate consumption of fresh cod not successful — Fish-packing activity increased slightly.

By L. A. Campeau, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

MADRID, September 6, 1950.—Dried codfish are imported into Spain under strict government control, and prices are fixed by the government in accordance with the landed cost. Well informed sources warn that expeditions to the Grand Banks may prove financially hazardous unless something is done to ensure a remunerative price and ready sale in this country. Efforts to stimulate the consumption of fresh cod have not been particularly successful to date, and it would appear that the situation will become more difficult in the near future, when cod deliveries increase and the shortage of other varieties of fish is less acute.

Spain was largely dependent on Newfoundland during the Second World War for its fish imports, but has purchased little or nothing from Newfoundland in recent years, due to the shortage of foreign exchange.

Large catches of striped tunny were reported from the Basque coast, where the price has declined to 7·50 pesetas per kilo, although five kilometres inland it had already risen steeply to 17 pesetas.

In one day it was reported that San Sebastian fishermen caught twelve tons of sardines. This is a good report considering that sardine catches have been very poor lately. It seems that the sardine run is reappearing after an absence of two years.

Early in July more than 30 pairs of cod fishing boats returned to northern ports with excellent catches of between 80 to 120 tons of fish each. It is hoped to reach 20,000 tons over the year. This particular campaign signifies an important saving of foreign currency commonly used for the importation of dry codfish. Some of this cod has been sold fresh on the home market. A total of 9,956 tons of codfish have been imported into Spain during the first half of this year from Danish and Norwegian sources.

The shortage in the supply of salt cod has led to a considerable increase in the consumption of a low grade type of salt fish produced in the Canary Islands. Due to the growing capacity of the national salt fishing fleet, the demand has diminished.

A greater abundance of fish is reported from the Grand Sole, probably due to the lesser affluence of fishing craft of late. Spanish codfishing boats are expected to bring in a total of 4,000 tons during the season, which ends in October.

Activity in Canning Industry Slightly Increased

Fish-packing plant activity has increased lately, although there is still a shortage of tinplate and olive oil. It has been reported that units of the fishing fleet have been obtaining profitable results.

Spain has been purchasing French tinplate which does not present a serious exchange problem, although the quality is inferior.

The expansion of the national fleet in recent years has been remarkable. It consists of modern vessels with up-to-date equipment. The fishing fleet formerly fished the Irish Banks, but has been reporting good results from trips as far as Iceland and Newfoundland.

Fish Packing Industries in Spain

	No. of Industries	Processed Quantity (Metric tons)	Processed Value ('000 pesetas)	Exported Quantity (Metric tons)	Exported Value ('000 pesetas)
Cantabrian Coast	365	18,733	89,799	2,826	20,775
Northwest region	405	28,128	125,296	4,043	34,744
South Atlantic	176	10,703	37,520	2,235	26,012
Southern Mediterranean	109	3,824	15,403	2,594	14,770
Levante	12	90	268	62	389
Tramontana (Catalan Coast)	30	686	2,550	4	16
Canary Islands	105	22,659	73,853	16,227	88,816
Total	...	84,823	344,689	27,991	185,522

The catch in 1949 totalled 554,000 metric tons, valued at 1,928,000 pesetas, as compared with 475,664 metric tons, valued at 1,777,144 pesetas in 1948.

The "Consorcio Almadabrero" (a group of fish dealers) is awaiting the arrival of the necessary machinery for setting up a research plant for the preparation of tinned fish, especially tunny, in Madrid.

Cocoa Estate Being Developed in Malaya

Singapore, September 5, 1950.—(FTS)—The United Kingdom's Colonial Development Corporation, in conjunction with private enterprise, plans to develop a 1,200-acre cocoa estate in the State of Trengganu, in the Federation of Malaya. It is hoped that the estate will be the foundation of an important new industry in the Far East. In the initial stage, 300 acres will be planted, and the first year's planting will begin to yield in the fourth year. If the initial yield appears to be satisfactory, the planting of further acreage will be undertaken.

International Fair Planned for Copenhagen

The Copenhagen International Fair will be held next year in two sections, the technical fair being scheduled for February 9-18, and the commercial fair for March 2-11. Exhibits at the former will comprise machinery, tools and technical equipment, while items to be displayed at the latter will comprise textiles, clothing, interior decoration, household goods, foodstuffs, applied arts, gifts, leather goods, office equipment and other consumer goods.

Berlin Industrial Exhibition Considered a Success

Berlin, October 16, 1950.—(FTS)—The Berlin Industrial Exhibition, which ended October 15, proved to be an outstanding success, surpassing the expectations of the German officials in charge. Approximately 1,100,000 visitors attended the exhibition during the fifteen days following its opening on October 1. Over 400,000 of these are estimated to have come from the Russian zone.

The George C. Marshall House, which was visited by some 800,000 persons, was the centre of American exhibits, ranging from an American library of books and periodicals to an electrically-animated model of a typical American industrial community in action, and a 235-seat cinema theatre offering continuous showings of American industrial and documentary films to capacity audiences.

Canadian Exports, by Areas

	September			January–September		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	29·1	58·2	31·2	245·8	535·6	347·4
America	1·7	3·5	2·6	15·7	43·6	23·1
Africa	1·2	4·9	3·5	14·3	69·8	34·5
Asia	0·6	7·0	2·6	6·3	83·9	42·3
Oceania	3·7	4·1	4·5	37·5	36·7	32·5
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	36·2	77·7	44·4	319·6	769·5	479·9
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	25·3	116·4	193·9	190·8	1,035·5	1,444·8
Latin America	1·3	8·7	16·4	12·9	92·4	101·7
Europe	7·9	17·8	18·2	50·7	172·1	130·6
Other Foreign Countries	1·5	7·8	6·2	20·5	76·6	63·6
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	36·0	150·7	234·8	274·9	1,376·6	1,740·7
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	72·2	228·4	279·1	594·5	2,146·0	2,220·5

Canadian Exports, by Countries

	September			January–September		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	28,901	56,948	30,439	242,359	525,989	344,069
Ireland	146	728	(b)	3,170	6,001	(b)
Gibraltar	.....	8	75	6	286	173
Malta	34	511	704	285	3,291	3,202
TOTAL EUROPE	29,081	58,195	31,218	245,820	535,567	347,444
America:						
Newfoundland	694	.....	.....	5,602	(a)9,229	.....
Bermuda	88	274	306	990	2,792	2,184
Barbados	88	443	238	755	4,117	2,367
Jamaica	299	807	527	3,194	6,810	5,499
Trinidad and Tobago	269	947	795	2,578	10,197	5,973
Bahamas	119	171	123	1,352	1,754	1,404
Leeward and Windward Islands		374	304		3,605	2,365
British Honduras	15	32	48	211	466	344
British Guiana	107	457	222	1,024	4,582	3,001
Falkland Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1
TOTAL AMERICA	1,679	3,505	2,563	15,706	43,558	23,138
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	1,082	27	72	12,439	490	261
Union of South Africa		4,379	3,243		63,393	31,862
Other British South Africa		5	.....		13	3
Southern Rhodesia	81	117	66	847	2,141	913
Gambia	.....	2	.....	15	5	11
Gold Coast	23	188	48	125	1,122	404
Nigeria	3	39	4	56	997	144
Sierra Leone	18	45	8	156	262	188
Other British West Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	.....	5	4	203	33	62
British East Africa	33	135	38	494	1,301	698
TOTAL AFRICA	1,240	4,942	3,483	14,335	69,757	34,546

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts. (a) January–March, 1949. (b) See Foreign Countries.

	September			January–September		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	220	4,767	1,405	2,066	58,593	21,622
Pakistan		597	149		12,058	7,634
Ceylon	13	144	45	161	1,961	4,101
Aden	5	3	.....	74	49	10
Federation of Malaya	134	657	173	1,931	4,606	3,299
Other British East Indies	1	1	.....	5	2	24
Hong Kong	164	810	822	1,811	6,649	5,589
TOTAL ASIA	564	6,979	2,594	6,262	83,918	42,279
Oceania:						
Australia	2,465	2,602	3,615	25,229	25,765	24,762
New Zealand	1,193	1,385	853	11,959	10,323	7,471
Fiji	18	49	42	277	524	206
Other British Oceania	1	44	.....	43	59	15
TOTAL OCEANIA	3,677	4,080	4,510	37,508	36,671	32,454
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	36,241	77,700	44,369	319,634	769,472	479,861
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	25,121	113,701	192,790	189,344	1,024,304	1,433,083
Alaska	32	55	69	101	805	705
American Virgin Islands	4	25	11	26	94	108
Hawaii	75	1,516	595	1,081	6,015	5,029
Puerto Rico	57	1,037	437	255	4,111	5,697
United States Oceania	.....	41	8	3	152	149
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	25,289	116,375	193,910	190,810	1,035,481	1,444,771
Latin America:						
Argentina	215	182	2,774	3,389	2,179	12,057
Bolivia	8	74	78	87	893	1,253
Brazil	241	1,916	2,008	2,657	14,130	10,657
Chile	43	303	594	442	2,728	2,050
Colombia	112	503	2,126	845	5,907	10,970
Costa Rica	6	146	253	71	1,325	1,727
Cuba	136	1,284	2,072	786	9,626	13,327
Dominican Republic	11	206	337	262	1,490	2,237
Ecuador	.....	116	149	23	1,265	853
El Salvador	1	69	153	31	620	960
Guatemala	9	121	207	81	1,035	1,670
Haiti (Republic of)	9	147	134	100	1,231	1,721
Honduras	7	84	98	122	560	432
Mexico	164	928	2,071	1,843	10,484	12,127
Nicaragua	5	29	58	65	483	580
Panama	25	634	334	240	12,394	6,927
Paraguay	.....	25	6	9	128	72
Peru	88	560	394	689	6,225	2,649
Uruguay	41	29	73	182	1,582	1,053
Venezuela	93	1,352	2,522	933	18,069	18,397
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,314	8,708	16,441	12,857	92,354	101,719
Europe:						
Albania	2	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Austria	.....	128	32	8	3,293	1,597
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,228	4,156	7,831	6,025	37,434	38,756
Bulgaria	1	42	.....	8	142	214
Czechoslovakia	125	174	37	2,984	2,478	1,561
Denmark	56	14	60	876	2,734	629
Estonia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Finland	60	60	3	321	509	403

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

	September			January–September		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Other Foreign Countries:—Conc.						
France	841	1,118	751	6,693	31,690	13,851
Germany	2,616	913	525	11,474	22,093	4,943
Greece	.....	239	333	1,564	1,920	1,430
Hungary	.....	3	.....	1	74	62
Iceland	2	12	88	14	713	553
Ireland	(a)	(a)	578	(a)	(a)	9,347
Italy	134	339	2,375	1,316	8,399	8,430
Latvia	2	.....	.....	195	.....	.....
Lithuania	300	.....	.....	777	.....	1
Netherlands	1,278	955	584	7,530	9,699	6,478
Norway	600	4,122	520	5,119	16,538	11,848
Poland	76	155	1	646	1,065	1,274
Portugal	10	452	305	113	7,117	3,978
Azores and Madeira	.....	4	5	2	60	118
Roumania	5	60	.....	36	238	87
Spain	77	21	446	95	279	4,203
Sweden	373	1,080	170	3,573	4,377	2,480
Switzerland	69	3,758	3,445	553	20,916	17,454
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	48	28	35	794	61	155
Yugoslavia	1	14	81	7	300	737
TOTAL EUROPE	7,904	17,847	18,205	50,733	172,129	130,589
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	.....	1	.....	.....	8	52
Arabia	.....	57	37	.....	2,620	584
Belgian Congo	4	224	280	62	1,899	1,536
Burma*	6	3	2	108	53	13
China	163	905	150	1,872	12,162	1,867
Greenland	.....	.....	14	.....	15	46
Egypt	22	283	556	252	4,275	3,600
Ethiopia	.....	3	1	.....	40	43
French Africa	6	68	126	418	2,030	1,535
French East Indies	2	1	1	17	149	57
French Guiana	1	.....	.....	5	122	4
French Oceania	5	75	20	68	257	595
French West Indies	10	9	1	124	49	10
Madagascar	.....	49	3	6	151	91
St. Pierre and Miquelon	20	84	97	182	884	766
Iran	.....	1,130	54	38	3,498	746
Iraq	2	36	10	36	398	63
Israel*	21	362	2,401	106	8,621	10,899
Jordan	.....	8	.....	.....	176	44
Tripoli	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	374
Other Italian Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184
Japan	946	194	548	12,384	3,984	14,974
Korea	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,137
Liberia	1	10	4	17	106	75
Morocco	4	65	227	85	845	1,368
Indonesia	44	175	190	581	3,417	2,394
Surinam	5	114	85	27	700	688
Netherlands Antilles	12	111	282	156	1,419	4,023
Philippine Islands	101	1,127	228	1,020	9,132	8,415
Portuguese Africa	88	470	385	1,182	2,855	1,853
Portuguese Asia	.....	1	.....	1	162	97
Siam	1	34	90	16	500	1,039
Canary Islands	.....	4	51	2	40	228
Spanish Africa	.....	14	4	.....	51	61
Syria	6	25	107	45	2,920	785
Turkey	12	2,168	139	1,916	13,012	3,344
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	1,455	7,810	6,193	20,512	76,591	63,590
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	35,966	150,741	234,752	274,914	1,376,554	1,740,669
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	72,206	228,441	279,121	594,548	2,146,025	2,220,530

*Included in "Total Asia" and in "Total Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

(a) See Commonwealth Countries.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

S. G. MacDonald, who has been Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo since 1945, has returned home on leave and began a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 23.

Ottawa—October 30-November 7.
Kingston—November 8.
St. Catharines—November 9.
Welland—November 10.
Windsor—November 13.
Chatham—November 14.
Sarnia—November 15.
London—November 16.
Brantford, Kitchener—November 17-18.
Preston, Galt—November 20.
Guelph—November 21.
Hamilton—November 22-23.

Theodore J. Monty, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Athens, Greece, since October, 1946, has returned home on leave, and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on August 28. His territory includes Israel.

Ottawa—November 7-18.

K. F. Noble, who has been Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong since February, 1947, is making a tour of Canada before proceeding to his new post in Cape Town, South Africa, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

Toronto—October 31-November 9.
Windsor—November 13-14.
London—November 15.
Brantford—November 16.
Kitchener—November 17-18.
Hamilton—November 20-21.
St. Catharines—November 22.
Toronto—November 23-25.
Ottawa—November 27-December 4.
Montreal—December 5-16.
Ottawa—December 18-20.

R. P. Bower Promoted Commercial Counsellor in London

R. P. Bower

Richard Plant Bower has been promoted to Commercial Counsellor for Canada, in London, and will succeed A. E. Bryan, who has been transferred to New York City. He was born in Kansas City, Mo., in March, 1905, of Canadian parents, who returned to this country when he was four months old. Mr. Bower received his early education in Winnipeg, and graduated from the University of Manitoba with a Bachelor of Arts degree, majoring in Political Economy and English. Prior to joining the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in June, 1930, he was employed by the Manitoba Paper Company at Pine Falls, and later with the Hudson's Bay Company, in Winnipeg, and James Richardson & Sons, Limited, in Winnipeg.

Mr. Bower was posted to Rotterdam, as Assistant Trade Commissioner, in April, 1931, being transferred to Batavia in March, 1933, to Auckland in December, 1936, and to Sydney, Australia, in July, 1939. He was transferred to St. John's, Newfoundland, in July, 1942, as Acting Trade Commissioner for Canada, and promoted Trade Commissioner two years later. In May, 1945, Mr. Bower was transferred to London, England, as Commercial Secretary for Canada.

R. G. C. Smith Transferred to London

R. G. C. Smith

Robert Guy Carrington Smith, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Rome since September, 1948, has been transferred to London, England, as Commercial Secretary, effective December 1, 1950. Born in Quebec City in January, 1908, Mr. Smith attended Bishop's College School, in Lennoxville, Que., and graduated in 1929 from the Royal Military College of Canada, in Kingston. He then attended McGill University, and joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1930, being posted to Buenos Aires in April, 1931, as Assistant Trade Commissioner. Mr. Smith was transferred to New York in October, 1936, and joined the Royal Canadian Artillery in 1940. Following a motorcycle accident in October, 1943, he returned to Canada, and served in the Directorate of Military Operations and Planning, at National Defence Headquarters, until the conclusion of hostilities. On his recall to the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, Mr. Smith was posted to Havana in January, 1946, and rendered considerable assistance to Canadian delegates attending the World Trade Conference in that city. He was transferred to Rome in September, 1948.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Export Permit Applications Should Provide Full Data

Applications for export permits for strategic materials, destined to countries under area control, are being received by the Export Permit Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce without providing the name of the consignee and end-user. In the case of spares, the application should indicate whether the original equipment was of Canadian origin, or otherwise. The provision of this data will avoid delay in processing the application.

Trinidad to License Bona Fide Samples

Port of Spain, October 25, 1950.—(FTS)—The Controller of Imports and Exports, Trinidad, advises that licences will be granted in future for the importation into the colony of bona fide trade samples of commodities covered by the new B.W.I. liberalized dollar import program.

These licences will be subject to the condition that no funds will be remitted from the colony in payment. Licences must be obtained before the samples are shipped from Canada.

United States Announces New Import Procedure

Washington, November 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Announcement was made today by John W. Snyder, United States Secretary of the Treasury, that the Bureau of Customs had established procedures whereby foreign traders could obtain, in advance of importation into the United States, formal ruling of the tariff classification of merchandise and the rate of duty to be applied.

Frank Dow, Commissioner of Customs, said the action was one of the most important steps taken in the bureau's continuing program of procedural improvement to meet modern trade needs. While advisory opinions have been possible under existing regulations, the new provision made it easier for the importer to be certain of how the merchandise he wished to bring into the United States would be treated for tariff purposes, and just what his "landed costs" would be.

When the new provisions are utilized by the foreign trader, the possibilities of a field officer's determination being over-ruled by higher customs officials without notice, or of different tariff treatment of the same merchandise at different ports of entry, are eliminated.

Foreign trade may thus be stimulated to the extent that the greater certainty in regard to customs charges makes possible freer commitments by United States importers.

In the unusual situation in which a further study of legal requirements might indicate a revision involving higher duty on a subsequent shipment, such action would be taken only after notice has been given and representations of interested traders have been considered. Then, any increase found necessary would take effect only after thirty days had elapsed from publication of a formal decision.

The need for greater certainty in the customs classification procedure was one of the points most emphasized in discussions last year between United States officials and Trade and Customs representatives of a number of foreign countries.

The new procedure operates as follows: Prospective importers or foreign exporters may apply in writing to the Commissioner of Customs for a ruling as to the tariff classification of an article. If they furnish all information necessary to reach a decision, such as specifications, component materials, chief use, etc., or if the information is otherwise available to customs authorities, a decision as to the tariff classification of the article will be made, even in advance of its importation. Where practicable, a representative sample should be submitted with the application.

If the decision appears to be of sufficient importance to the import trade, it will be published in the weekly Treasury decisions, and will become a "uniform and established practice" not subject to administrative change to a higher rate without the formal notice and the thirty-day waiting period. The waiting period for effecting a change will not apply where higher duties come about through changes in law or judicial decisions.

French Production of Business Machines Increased

Paris, October 11, 1950.—(FTS)—According to the following statistics, issued at the time of the Exposition of Office Material in Paris, French production of business machines has increased considerably in recent years.

Production of Business Machines

	1946	1947	1948	1949
		(Units)		
Typewriters	23,320	30,636	34,799	37,159
Accounting and calculating machines	2,942	3,000	3,479	4,000
Statistical machines	1,955	2,624	2,188	3,640
Stamping machines	373	603	726	729
Addressing machines	863	1,116	1,067	1,100
Stenographic machines	386	1,356	1,397	1,377
Duplicators	5,198	6,159	10,272	11,000
Cash registers	1,800	1,816	2,787	1,434
Ticket machines	980	942	1,073	

In most of these types, however, France is not yet self-supporting, as will be seen from the following import and export statistics for 1948 and 1949:

	Imports		Exports	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Typewriters	14,026	12,834	8,085	5,954
Accounting machines	785	1,425	58	119
Calculating machines	14,874	14,647	672	1,084
Statistical machines	220	648	299	1,542
Cash registers	332	372	173	134

Negotiations With Great Britain Over Meat Prices Postponed

Wellington, September 25, 1950.—(FTS)—Negotiations with the United Kingdom for revised prices under the bulk contract for meat products have been postponed for three months. New Zealand requested an increase of 7½ per cent, allowable under the contract, on the basis of prices being paid by the United Kingdom to other countries and the higher costs of production. The president of the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board, who was one of the negotiators, explained that conditions were complicated by difficulties experienced by Great Britain in her negotiations with Argentina, and by the fact that Australia was negotiating for a fifteen-year contract for all meat.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires — W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney — C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. Gibson-Smith, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. Jackson, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

Sao Paulo—C. J. Van Tighem, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. Dale, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogota—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail; Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Hanava—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris — J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main — L. H. Ausman, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. Fletcher, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes French Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. Fenwick, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Jamaica

Kingston — M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo — J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor. Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. Gravel, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. Palmer, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Cape Town—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes the South of England. East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria). *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Cantracom, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas — Acting Canadian Consul-General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Oct. 23	Nominal Quotations Oct. 30
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2100	·2099
		Free	·2085	·0761	·0761
Austria	Schilling	Export	.....	·0491	·0491
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3520	2·3513
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0209	·0209
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0175	·0175
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6125	·6123
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0571	·0571
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2205	·2204
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0233	·0175	·0175
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5385	·5383
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1890	·1889
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0500	1·0497
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0210	·0210
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1523	·1522
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0500	1·0497
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0778	·0778
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·0151	3·0142
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4200	·4199
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6487	2·6479
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0046	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0166	·0166
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2500	·2499
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0500	1·0497
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2100	·2099
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5250	·5248
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1838	·1837
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0644	·0644
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2205	·2204
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	.....	.....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9400	2·9391
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9400	2·9391
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9400	2·9391
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9400	2·9391
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	.....	.....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1215	·1215
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2763	·2762
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5568	·5566
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9400	2·9391
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2100	·2099
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1470	·1469
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3174	·3173
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0500	1·0497
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	.....	.....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0683	·0682
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5250	·5248
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0367	·0367
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	.....	.....
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·3430	·3249
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·0962	·0961
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2029	·2028
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	·2411	·2411
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3733	·3732
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9400	2·9391
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9400	2·9391
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0500	1·0497
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6912	·6910
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3140	·3138
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	.....	.....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss Your Problems with

Foreign Trade Service

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1950

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